

Nixon Gives Domestic Panel More Authority, New Chief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP). President Nixon today announced increased authority for the Domestic Council and assigned Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth F. Felt to take over as its executive director.

The move relieves Mr. Nixon's domestic adviser, John D. Ehrlichman, of day-to-day operation of the council and removes the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, which had been a focal point for domestic policy.

Nixon said that he was on a recommendation of the new chief of the intergovernmental unit, which coordinates relations between the federal and local governments, be directly under the Domestic Council.

President said Mr. Agnew, as vice-chairman of the Domestic Council, will continue to participate in its decisions but Mr. Cole, 44, who has been Ehrlichman's deputy on the Domestic Council, will act as "my point of contact with the state and local governments."

Mr. Ehrlichman will be available to the President, as the chief domestic policy adviser, Mr. Felt said. Mr. Felt's actions in connection with organizing his second term, Mr. Nixon announced that he

United Air Lines Cuts Some Fares By 65 Percent

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT). In the first domestic application of a radical new fare concept, United Air Lines yesterday announced plans to slash fares on several major routes by as much as 65 percent on Jan. 1. Travelers must buy their tickets 90 days in advance to qualify for the bargains.

Under the plan, a New York-Los Angeles round-trip ticket would cost \$129. The present fare is \$336. The price of a New York-Honolulu round-trip would be \$229. It is now \$468.

Informal Talks Held
GENEVA, Dec. 14 (AP).—Airlines flying the North Atlantic started informal talks today to prevent a price war after the collapse yesterday of five-month-old negotiations to set new fares for the 1973 summer season.

The breakdown was largely due to British insistence on lowering fares. Under the rules of the International Air Transport Association, the airlines are free to set their own fares beginning Feb. 1. Swissair sources said European and American carriers continued consultations informally in the hope of reaching some form of understanding to prevent cut-throat competition. The Swissair source and a Lufthansa source expressed doubt that rates would be drastically changed.

Railroad Curbs Cigars and Pipes After Complaint by Chief Justice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—A complaint by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has caused the Penn Central Railroad to curtail cigar and pipe smoking in the club car of its Metroliners between the capital and New York City.

Justice Burger brought about the change by writing a letter to Amtrak, the federally financed rail system, from now on, only cigarette smoking will be permitted in the club cars. Pipe and cigar smokers will have to leave their seats and go elsewhere if they want to smoke during the 220-mile trip.

On the trip up, the club car was polluted by three cigar smokers and on the return, by four of them—all in addition to the Justice, Justice Burger wrote.

When I called the conductor, I was advised that non-smokers could go to the next car—tourist class—and escape the smoke. I could hardly credit what I heard. Twenty-five non-smokers, who paid for first class, could protect themselves from smokers only by moving.

This turns common sense and common decency on its head," Justice Burger added. "The surgeon-general has officially said that where smoking is permitted in an enclosed area, smokers are exposed to as much risk as habitual smokers."

Charles Warnick, the public relations officer for Amtrak, said Amtrak began banning cigar and pipe smoking on the New York club car Friday, solely because of the chief justice's letter to Mr. Volpe.



FOR THE KIDS—Alan Gale with giant (10-ft., 6-in.) teddy bear that he bought for \$290 at a London auction, proceeds of which will go to "Save The Children Fund." Now, he intends to give bear to an organization so that it may be auctioned and earn even more money for children's charities.

Two-Thirds of World's People Lack Freedom, U.S. Unit Says

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Two thirds of the world's 3.3 billion people "suffer severe political and civil deprivations," Freedom House reported in a comparative study released today.

Freedom House, which describes itself as a nonpartisan organization devoted to the strengthening of free societies, also unveiled a 20-foot map depicting the results of the study. The map is designed to depict changes in political status as soon as they are ascertained, a spokesman said.

Freedom House president Harry D. Gidycz said the survey and the map "represent the most detailed examination yet undertaken of the changing status of individual freedom—an essential benchmark as the world enters an era of transition."

The survey called 1972 "a year of high-stakes and high-risk investment" for freedom. "The stakes were lasting world stability and peace; the risk, concessions by free-world nations to achieve it."

Criteria for freedom
Major criteria for determining civil rights in the survey were "freedom of the press, the impartiality of the judiciary, freedom from harsh and unusual punishments and torture, and a defined and restricted sphere of governmental activity."

Western Europe, North America, India, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, a scattering of islands, and several nations in Latin America, including Chile, were listed as free.

In Africa, only Gambia was credited with a high level of personal freedom. In the Middle East, only Lebanon and Israel were shown as free. The rest of the world was depicted as partly free or not free at all.

Deputy Held At Fault in La. Killings

State Panel Leaves Identification to Jury

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 14 (AP).—State Attorney General William Guste said today one of the sheriff's deputies fired the shotgun blast that killed two Southern University students during a campus incident but that it will be up to a grand jury to determine which one.

Mr. Guste said the special bi-racial investigating committee that he headed determined that the backshot blast had to have come from one of six officers but did not pursue the issue further. "The matter may involve personal culpability and addresses itself more properly to a grand jury," Mr. Guste said.

Identity Unknown
"We have no evidence as to whether the shooting was accidental or deliberate, nor have we determined the identity of the individual," he added.

The attorney general's comments came after the release of a preliminary report based on evidence that the 12-member committee had examined in secret since Nov. 27.

The committee said the conclusions were made after 84 hours of meetings and interviews with 23 witnesses. It said it will issue a detailed final report later "because we feel that we should make certain recommendations in order that this type of tragedy can be avoided in the future. That report will be made as soon as possible."

The commission said evidence accumulated will be turned over to a district attorney for further investigation.

The report said the investigation indicated the students were killed by No. 4 shotgun pellets. The commission said it had been able to account for 23 of a possible 27 pellets, indicating that the deaths of the students were the result of a single shot.

Palme Is Threatened

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Swedish police tonight reported a death threat against Premier Olof Palme and provided him with a special guard. Police gave no further details.

Police Search Man's Stomach, Find Heroin

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14 (AP).—Police today charged a man with possession of heroin after obtaining a search warrant and finding the drug in material pumped from his stomach.

James Simon and Al Hamman, vice squad officers, said that yesterday as they approached the man, Sam Fenderson, 40, in a restaurant, he jammed 18 paper packets into his mouth and swallowed them.

Mr. Hamman said he grabbed Mr. Fenderson by the throat in an attempt to stop the swallowing, but Mr. Fenderson struggled and hit the officer. Mr. Hamman's thumb was knocked out of joint, police said.

The officers charged Mr. Fenderson with assault and resisting arrest and obtained a search warrant saying they were looking for heroin. The packets were pumped from Mr. Fenderson's stomach and sent to a laboratory for testing. The results showed that the packets contained heroin.

Bundestag Re-Elects Brandt, Few Changes in Cabinet Jobs

By David Binder

BONN, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Willy Brandt was inaugurated chancellor of West Germany for a second term today after being elected in the Bundestag.

The new Bundestag that emerged from the Nov. 19 federal elections gave him 269 out of 493 votes, or 20 more than the required absolute majority.

This meant that virtually all of the 271 deputies from the coalition of his own Social Democrats and their partner Free Democrats cast ballots for him.

Of the 225 opposition conservative deputies, 233 voted against Mr. Brandt. There was one invalid vote.

There was a flurry of oaths and ahs at noon when the initial count read off by the new house speaker, Annemarie Renger, gave Mr. Brandt a total of 269 ballots. This would have meant that a score of opposition deputies had broken ranks to vote for him. Speculation was rampant in the corridors.

Mistake Corrected
Mrs. Renger corrected the mistake at the outset of the brief inaugural ceremony at 4 p.m., attributing the miscount to a parliamentary aide who had accidentally dumped a package of 30 "no" votes into the "yes" bag.

When first elected in 1969, Mr. Brandt received only 251 votes, just three more than necessary to govern, and defections from the coalition ranks from 1971 onward reduced him to a minority of 248 deputies in September. This led to the new elections last month in which he and his coalition partner, Walter Scheel, emerged the winners.

This evening, Mr. Brandt announced his new cabinet list, worked out in arduous sessions with Mr. Scheel's Free Democrats during the last three weeks. It contains few major changes but some important secondary switches.

Remaining in their previous posts will be Foreign Minister Scheel, Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Labor Minister Walter Arendt, Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn, Defense Minister Georg Leber, Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, Development Aid Minister Erhard Eppler, Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen, Education Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi and Minister for Inner-German Relations Egon Franke.

Helmut Schmidt remains head of an enlarged Finance Ministry, but the Economics Ministry, which he also headed on an interim basis, has been transferred to a new minister, Hans-Friedrich Horst Ehmke, formerly the chancellor's minister, will head a newly formed Ministry of Technology and Research. Hans-Jochen Vogel, former mayor of Munich, becomes minister of urban affairs and Katharina Focke becomes health minister.

In addition, two ministers without portfolio are to be named. One is Egon Bahr, who will remain as Mr. Brandt's chief aide. The other is Werner Maihofer, a tax expert.

ROTC Units Fall On U.S. Campuses To 25-Year Low

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—The Pentagon acknowledged yesterday that college Reserve Officers' Training Corps units "are of their lowest ebb in 25 years," despite an easing of the Vietnam war and campus unrest.

But the Defense Department professes to see signs pointing to a possible upward trend in the future.

New figures showed that a total of 72,458 students were signed up for ROTC at the beginning of this school term. This means that college ROTC rolls were slimmer for the sixth straight year, a decline of 10,574 from last year and 101,749 below 1968, when the slide began.

However, the Pentagon said that the ROTC is producing enough officers to meet the needs of the shrinking regular armed forces, when combined with officer candidate schools and the service academies.

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No Reconciliation Of U.S. and Cuba Seen by Castro

MIAMI, Dec. 14 (AP).—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba declared yesterday that recent negotiations between the United States and Cuba on an anti-hijack treaty did not signify a reconciliation between the two countries.

There can never be any re-establishment of relations as long as the United States maintains its economic blockade of Cuba, Mr. Castro told several hundred thousand Cubans in Havana. The speech, cheered by his audience, was broadcast by Radio Havana and monitored in Miami.

"Mr. Nixon says that he will not change his policy against Cuba," Mr. Castro declared. "And what do we care about any change? What do we care what Mr. Nixon may think with his ultra-reactionary and fascist mentality?"

Mr. Castro's speech in Havana's Plaza de la Revolution preceded an address by visiting Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Mr. Allende said that he was a personal admirer of the late Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam and believed Ho's ideals will succeed in the "struggle against North American imperialism," Radio Havana reported. Mr. Allende said he talked with Ho in North Vietnam in 1968.

The Chilean president left today for home. He planned to stop briefly in Caracas for a meeting with Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera.

Bob Hope Will Start Asian Tour on Dec. 21

BANGKOK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Comedian Bob Hope and his 80-member troupe will begin a tour of U.S. bases in Thailand and Vietnam Dec. 21, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here today.

Last year, the 68-year-old comedian proposed to the North Vietnamese a plan for entertaining U.S. prisoners of war, but he failed to get a response from Hanoi. He is expected to try again this year.

Strikers Paralyze Rome

ROME, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Thousands of striking state employees marched through central Rome today, causing traffic jams that paralyzed much of the city's commercial center.

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Obituaries

Maurice Eisenberg, 72, Noted U.S. Cellist

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Maurice Eisenberg, 72, the noted cellist, collapsed and died apparently of a heart attack while giving a lesson yesterday at the Juilliard School in Lincoln Center.

Mr. Eisenberg, who had been on the Juilliard faculty since 1964, had trained hundreds of cellists during a long career as a solo artist and as a performer with many of the world's leading orchestras. He had been a member of the well-known Menuhin Trio, joining Yehudi Menuhin and his sister Zipporah in concert and recordings.

He had been a performer and a soloist with many major orchestras, among them the Royal Philharmonic, the London Symphony, the Lamoureux Orchestra and the Pasdeloup in Paris, and the Boston Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the National Symphony of Washington.



Maurice Eisenberg

L.P. Hartley

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Distinguished British author L.P. Hartley, 70, writer of the best-selling novel "The Go-Between," died at his London apartment yesterday.

The son of a solicitor, Leslie P. Hartley was educated at Oxford University and initially became known as a short story writer. His first volume "Bright Fears" was published in 1924.

For 20 years, beginning in 1923, he contributed a constant stream of fiction reviews to leading British periodicals. Many of the notices were written in Venice, a city he particularly loved and where he spent part of each year until 1939.

His first novel "The Go-Between" and the "Anemone," appeared in 1944 and was immediately recognized as an important contribution to contemporary English letters. It formed the first part of a trilogy that also comprised "The Sixth Heaven" (1948) and "Eustace and Etilia" (1947).

One of his best known works is "The Go-Between," published in 1953 and recently made into a successful film.

Younghill Kang

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Younghill Kang, 60, the noted author who came to the United States from Korea at 19 and became an educator, died on Monday at his home in Satellite Beach, Fla.

Perhaps his most important work was his autobiographical novel, "The Grass Root," published in 1931 when he was 28. At

U.S. Firm, Russia Sign Nickel Deal

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—An American firm, Occidental Petroleum Corp., signed an \$80-million deal with the Soviet Union here today for the sale of metal-finishing equipment in return for Soviet nickel purchases.

Armand Hammer, chairman of the corporation, announced the deal. Occidental Petroleum also has been negotiating deals with the Soviet Union on fertilizers and Soviet natural gas. Mr. Hammer said in a press statement today: "Negotiations on all these matters are proceeding very satisfactorily."

the time, he had been in the United States only nine years. He wrote of his youth in Korea, his revolt against age-old marriage arrangements and his hatred of the Japanese who invaded Korea.

He came to the United States as an impoverished Korean revolutionary. Eventually, through work and writing, he managed to attend Boston and Harvard Universities and to produce, in addition to "The Grass Root," "East Goes West: The Making of an Oriental Yankee," "The Happy Grove," "Meditations on the Lover" and "Murder in the Royal Palace."

He also wrote a translation of "Ana-Ta-Han," which was made into a film by Josef von Sternberg.

Adm. Thomas H. Robbins STONINGTON, Conn., Dec. 14 (NYT).—Rear Adm. Thomas H. Robbins Jr. (ret.), a leader in naval aviation and former head of the Naval War College, died Tuesday in New London. He was 72.

Capt. Archibald Douglas NEWPORT, R.I., Dec. 14 (NYT).—Capt. Archibald Hugh Douglas (ret.), who commanded the carrier Saratoga during World

Hijacker Appears Ready to Give Up in Montreal

From Wire Dispatches
MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—A Quebec jetliner with four crew members and an armed hijacker aboard flew in here tonight for the second time after a brief stop in Ottawa.

Airport officials in Ottawa said the young hijacker had decided to return to Montreal to surrender to a psychiatrist after being convinced by a stewardess that he should see a doctor.

The BAC-111 jet was seized in Wabush, Newfoundland. The 52 passengers and a stewardess were released unharmed on the first Montreal stop. Remaining aboard were two other stewardesses, the pilot and the copilot.

At different points the hijacker, carrying a rifle, said he wanted to go to Vancouver, B.C., on the Canadian West Coast, to Winnipeg in mid-Canada and to Ottawa to see his father.

War II, died here Tuesday night. He was 88.

During the Battle of the Eastern Solomons in August, 1942, the Saratoga was badly damaged by torpedoes but, under his command, the carrier was brought back to port after inflicting heavy damage on Japanese forces.

René Mayer, 77, Former Premier Of France, Dies

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Former French Premier René Mayer, 77, who also held a string of other ministerial posts under the Fourth Republic, died here last night.

After holding high positions in railroad companies in the 1930s, Mr. Mayer headed France's arms purchasing mission in Britain in World War II before the French collapse in 1940.

He was elected to the National Assembly in 1946 and, as a leading figure in the Radical Socialist party, successively served as minister of public works, finance, defense and justice before becoming premier for a brief period in 1953.

From 1955 to 1957, Mr. Mayer was president of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. He was awarded numerous decorations, including the U.S. Medal of Freedom.

Professor Named To Head BBC Governing Panel

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—A university professor was appointed today to head the state-chartered British Broadcasting Corp.

Prof. Sir Michael Swann, 52, replaces Lord Hill on Jan. 1 as chairman of the board of governors. Lord Hill announced his resignation last month on reaching retirement age.

Prof. Swann, a biologist and head of Edinburgh University, takes up the post at a time when the BBC is under fire from some politicians for alleged leftist bias. His appointment is part-time and the professor will continue to head Edinburgh University.

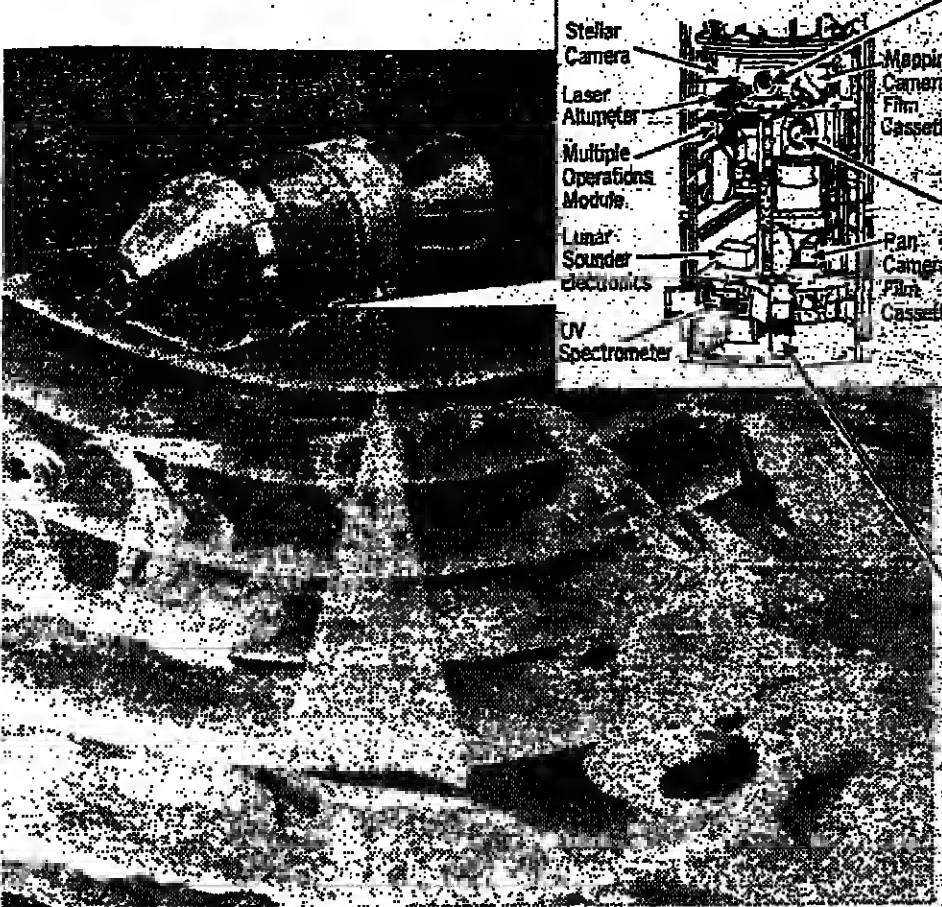
At a news conference, Prof. Swann delayed a confrontation with critics of BBC television by saying: "I don't watch TV nearly sufficiently to form an opinion on some of the things people find offensive. But I will have, I think, to watch the TV and listen to the radio in my new job."

Socialist to Attempt Coalition in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Socialist party chairman Edmond Leburton today accepted King Baudouin's request to try to form a new government, a court spokesman said.

The king asked Mr. Leburton to form a cabinet to succeed the Social Christian-Socialist government of Premier Gaston Eyskens, which resigned Nov. 22 over language problems between the Flemish and French communities.

Command Module Tasks

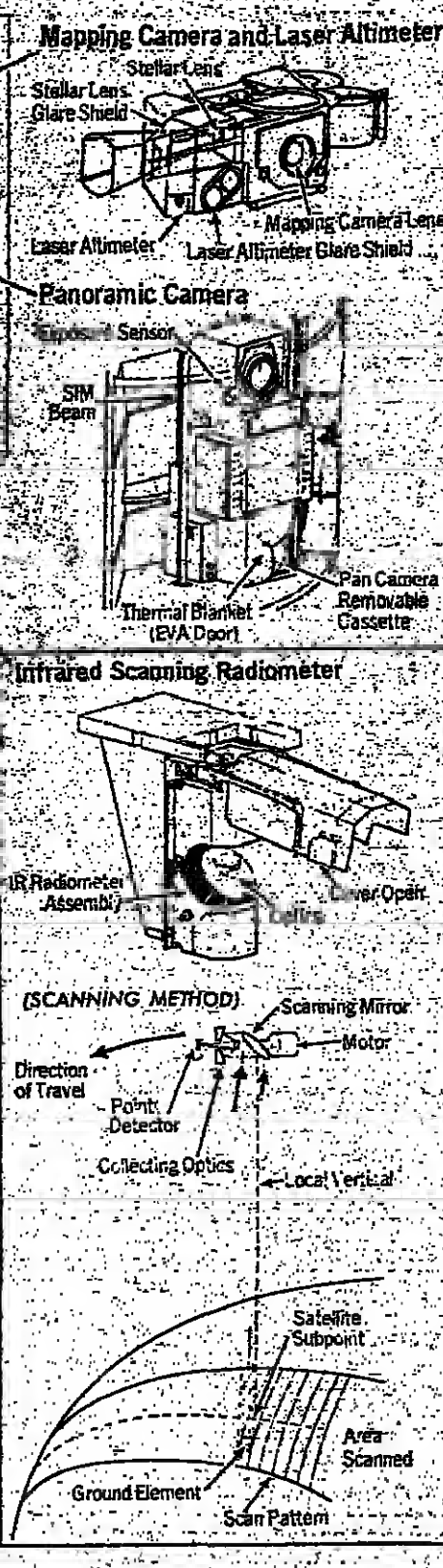
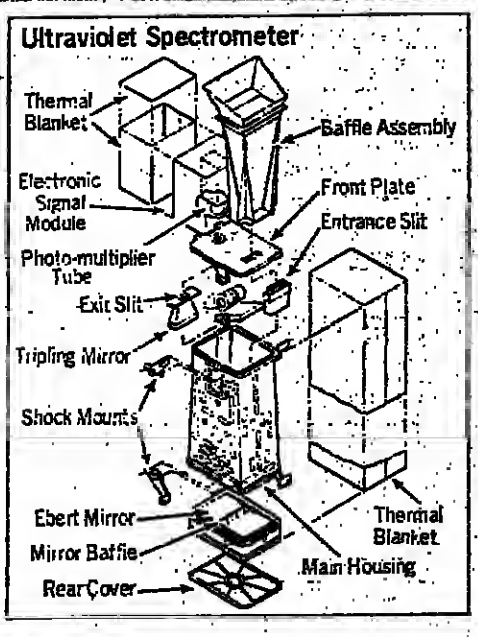


In Lunar Sounder experiment, one of many conducted from orbiting Apollo command ship, radar techniques—shown schematically above—are used to seek clues to the nature and position of lunar subsurface materials to depth of about three-quarters of a mile.

This includes cameras, a laser altimeter and an infrared scanning radiometer (at right) and an ultraviolet spectrometer (adjacent drawing, also right).

A three-inch mapping camera and the laser altimeter, which obtains surface elevation by measuring distance to spacecraft, are in one unit. A 24-inch panoramic camera, whose lens rotates continuously and scans 180 degrees across flight direction, takes both stereoscopic and regular picture of surface.

The infrared scanning radiometer takes moon's temperature by converting radiant energy from lunar surface into electrical signals related to the temperatures of spots on surface. The main task of the ultraviolet spectrometer is to determine composition of lunar atmosphere and its density. It measures ultra-violet wave lengths, which can then be matched against wave lengths known to be characteristic of various gases.



Spacecraft Link Up in Moon Orbit Apollo Takes Turn to Verse

(Continued from Page 1)
from the movie "2001: A Space Odyssey."

Mr. Schmitt entertained mission control with a poem, modeled after "Twas the Night Before Christmas" which he ended with the words "Merry Christmas to all and to you all, God-speed."

Most Ambitious

Apollo's last surface exploration was the moon survey program's most ambitious and successful. Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt, the 11th and 12th men to walk the moon, spent more time on the surface—a total of 23 hours, five minutes—made the longest single excursion in time, seven hours, 37 minutes, and covered the most distance in three excursions, a total of more than 23 miles.

They collected 334 pounds of moon rock and soil, equal to more than half of the total amount gathered by all the five previous Apollo missions. Their science treasure included samples of an intriguing orange soil never before seen on the moon.

The astronauts erected an automatic science station which joins four earlier stations in sending data to earth. And the Apollo-17 astronauts also explored types of lunar formations never before visited.

The moon samples will be transferred to the command ship, America, and brought back to earth Dec. 19 when Apollo-17 is to splash down in the Pacific.

They will be moved in sealed boxes to the Manned Spacecraft Center, sorted and distributed to scientists in laboratories around the world.

Capt. Cernan, who had whooped and holed with joy earlier in the day, ended the exploration with ceremony, conscious, as he said before the flight, that his final moments would live in history.

He paid tribute to young people everywhere and said that Mr. Schmitt had picked up a moon rock which was a mixture of "fragments of all sizes and shapes and even colors that have grown together and . . . sort of

Cosmos-538 in Orbit

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched the 538th in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass said.

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living together in a very peaceful manner.

"When we return this rock," he said, "I'd like to leave a place of this with so many of the countries throughout the world" as a symbol "that we can live in peace and harmony in the future."

Because of Apollo, he said, "the door is now cracked—but the promise of that future lies in the young people, not just in America, but the young people all over the world, learning to live and to work together."

Mr. Schmitt said the "Young people's rock" carried with it the good wishes "not only for the new year coming up, but also for themselves, their countries and all mankind in the future." He referred specifically to 79 youths visiting U.S. space operations as part of an international discovery, thanks to "the thousands of people in the aerospace industry" who, he said, made Apollo-17 possible.

He also referred to God and said, "If He's listening, I'd like to thank Him too."

Just before mounting the nine-rung ladder to Challenger's cabin, Capt. Cernan said he was uncovering a plaque which read, "May the spirit of peace in which we came be reflected in the lives of all mankind."

He expressed the hope that man would return to the moon's Taurus-Littrow Valley, where Challenger landed, and find the

E. Germany Voted A Member of UN Economic Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The UN Economic and Social Council voted yesterday to admit East Germany to the Economic Commission for Europe.

The 27-member council voted unanimously to accept a draft resolution co-sponsored by Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union to admit East Germany as the thirty-third member of the commission.

The resolution said the presence of East Germany in the council "will further the economic co-operation among the countries in that region thus facilitating the commission in the implementation of its responsibilities."

East Germany recently was admitted to the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization and was granted observer status at the UN.

Today's Apollo Highlights

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP).—Following are highlights in the Apollo-17 lunar mission, all times are in GMT.

0402—Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. Schmitt return to America in lunar orbit.

0452—Challenger is jettisoned.

0522—Challenger engine is fired to begin its unmanned descent to the moon.

0551—Challenger crashes into the moon.

0553—All three astronauts go to sleep in America.

1822—After awakening and eating breakfast, the astronauts will spend their work day with photographic and scientific experiment assignments.

Italian Law Gives Break To Suspects

Pre-Trial Detention Will End for Some

ROME, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The Italian parliament today passed a law granting unconditional liberty to some suspects following a prolonged public outcry about the plight of prisoners in jail for years awaiting trial.

The law is known as the "Valpreda amnesty" for 10-year-old anarchist Pietro Valpreda, who has been in jail for three years awaiting trial for the 1969 Milan bombing of a bank that killed 16 persons.

It establishes the discretionary power of judges to grant provisional liberty to suspects in serious cases, but in cases serious enough to merit the issuing of an arrest warrant.

However, the new law does not establish the right of prisoners to obtain freedom on payment of surety, as under the U.S. and British bail systems. It sharply allows judges to free suspects provisionally, if they consider there is justification.

16,000 Await Trial

The law is an attempt to correct a situation, widely denounced, in which about 16,000 of Italy's prison population of 30,000 are suspects awaiting trial.

Embarrassment over the Valpreda case spurred the authorities to change the law. Despite his protestations of innocence, serious threats of violence may have been made by the anarchist.

The authorities decided to stop waiting for a long-overdue revision of the penal code and to introduce the reform as a separate and urgent law.

Today, all parties voted for the measure, except the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

The law includes other minor reforms aimed at speeding up judicial procedure. The law also will bring possible relief to foreigners arrested on drug charges, who usually face months of prison before their trials.

In another liberalization action today, the Italian parliament voted into law a measure recognizing conscientious objection. The law was expected to lead to the release before Christmas of 170 young men serving prison terms for refusing to do military service.

The law stipulates that persons objecting to the use of weapons under all circumstances have a right to be assigned to unarmed military duties or to a civilian service eight months longer than normal military service.

In case of war, objectors still have a right not to bear arms but can be assigned dangerous duties.

It was recognized as a conscientious objector, a person must prove that his objection is based on "deeply rooted religious or philosophical convictions." These will be evaluated by a commission including a judge, a prosecutor, an admiral or general, a university professor and a psychologist.

Strike at EEC Extended by Union Chiefs

From Wire Dispatches
BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.—A strike by 10,000 employees of the European Economic Community seemed set tonight to continue until at least Monday after union leaders called on the civil servants not to return to work.

Earlier today, the strikers appeared to the West German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, and French President Georges Pompidou to help solve the pay dispute which led to the strike that has paralyzed a large part of the Common Market's administration since Monday.

They asked the two statesmen to get their governments to modify their positions in the dispute. The confrontation was prompted by the French and West German refusal to heed the terms of a previously negotiated system for firing the EEC employees' salaries. Under that system, EEC employees' wages were to be pegged to the pay that member nations give their own civil servants.

Only a small number of strikers responded today to an appeal from EEC President Sicco Mansholt and the Executive Commission to return to work. The commission pointed out yesterday that it had asked the European Court of Justice for a quick ruling on whether the member governments are keeping their promise on calculating pay increases.

The courts' operations also were slowed by the strike.

The strike leaders said that suspension of the work stopped could be considered Monday, pending on the results of tomorrow with the EEC Court of Ministers and their representatives.

Three important council groupings of ministers of foreign affairs, transport and agriculture are scheduled to meet Monday and Tuesday. Their sessions would be seriously hampered if the strike were not ended.

The work stoppage has interrupted important preparations for the entry of Britain, Ireland and Denmark into the EEC Jan. 1.

World Pilots Ask Hijack Action, Threaten Strike

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations (IFALPA) yesterday threatened a worldwide stoppage of all air transportation unless governments do not take action to prevent air hijackings.

The threat came in a statement issued at the end of a two-day private meeting attended by 72 delegates from 47 countries.

IFALPA last summer held a one-day world pilots strike to dramatize demands for anti-hijacking measures.

"If the potential hijacker is certain he will fail," IFALPA president Ivo Purburg, of Finland, explained during a news conference, "that would stop him from commanding the plane in the first place."

Governments should provide either extradition or adequate penalties for air pirates," he said.

JAN 1973

From War Dispatches

RO, Dec. 14.—An Egyptian paper editor, in an article about the recent government "pullout" of the Sinai, said today that other countries should either encourage Israel in the struggle, or Israel or honestly admit they are unwilling. Saad Sabry, in a front-page article in Al Akhbar, was commenting on Tuesday's meeting of a chief of staff that was called to develop a unified plan for confrontation with Israel. Sabry said that marshals and generals, who are the agents of these meetings which retard the military and which serve to hide the truth behind and interlard cliché," Mr. Sabry wrote. "The situation can be summed up in one sentence: Either Israel will assault the enemy and get lost in the mire of oblivion," he said. Sabry's article said Egypt was officially disinterested with the fate of other Arab states under the light of the military situation, which has been described as "exercise in futility."

percent over last year and the largest in the country's history.

Mr. Hegaz declined to give the percentage aside for the armed forces, "for security reasons," but said the appropriations for military expenditures were the largest ever.

The Egyptian officials said today that despite all current calls for pressure against American interests—because of U.S. support for Israel—some Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Algeria were expanding their business with the United States.

Mr. Sabry complained that the Arab oil-producing countries have not heeded the warning of Egyptian Defense Minister Gen. Ahmed Ismail, that the "Zionist danger" to the nations not only Egypt but also the oil wells of other Arab countries.

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan asserted yesterday that a "tremendous social, economic and technological revolution" is under way in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

In a vigorous defense of his policies in the occupied areas against criticism by other members of the government, Mr. Dayan argued that Israel was benefiting rather than suffering from its economic integration with the territories.

To support his argument, he made public for the first time figures on the revenue Israel is earning from the captured Egyptian oil wells in the Sinai Desert.

NA D'AMPEZZO, Italy. (AP).—Police today arraigned Emilio Monti, the bomb maker who took 11 world and two Olympic gold medals in 1968, and charged him with illegally possessing explosives.

rest was the result of
ride drive against explo-
ying an explosion in a
of illegal fireworks
led 16 persons in Rome
ks ago.

nti, 44, was arrested for
report to police that
he had bought for use
struction of a cableway
tain near this Dolomite

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—On Jan. 5, the voice of France will be speaking to Frenchmen from London for the first time since World War II, the British Broadcasting Corp. announced today.

To mark Britain's entry into the European Economic Community, France Inter, a French state radio station, will be transferring its operations to London for the day. It will be broadcasting almost everything except the news from BBC studios in Bush House in cooperation with the BBC Overseas Services, which will be contributing some of the programs.

Doctor, Wife to Stay In Hospital a Week

CAPE TOWN. South Africa, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Police today arrested a 22-year-old African whose truck knocked down and injured heart transplant pioneer Christian Barnard and his pregnant wife, Barbara, last night.

Dr. Barnard today was in satisfactory condition with multiple injuries, some fractured ribs and possibly some other chest injury. Groote Schuur Hospital, where he was to have performed three open-heart operations to-

His 32-year-old wife, who is expecting their second child, was in "very satisfactory" condition, with multiple bruises and a shoulder injury.

A hospital bulletin said both would have to remain in the hospital for at least a week.

Middle of Road

The hit-and-run driver, whose truck struck the Barnards as they stood in the middle of the road waiting to cross in heavy traffic, was traced to servants' quarters in a Cape Town block of apart-

The van, the registration plates of which were from Beaufort West—the town where Dr. Barnard grew up—was also found

Election Year Nears

Although they have existed for some time, the differences among the ministers have become more obvious and dramatic with the approach of the Israeli election year.

Describing the "revolution" he believes is under way among the 1.1 million Arabs in the occupied territories, Mr. Dayan noted that the standard of living has increased by 45 percent in the West Bank of the Jordan and by 58 percent in the Gaza Strip since 1967. There is now nearly full employment in both areas, he said.

This economic revolution, he said, has produced a profound change in attitude among the Arab residents of the area, particularly the estimated 250,000 refugees of the Gaza Strip.

"They have become refugees de jure," he said. "They are working, learning trades, using their money to improve their living conditions." Mr. Dayan added that one-fifth of the refugees will have either new housing or improved housing by the end of next year.

Soviet Rocket Tests End

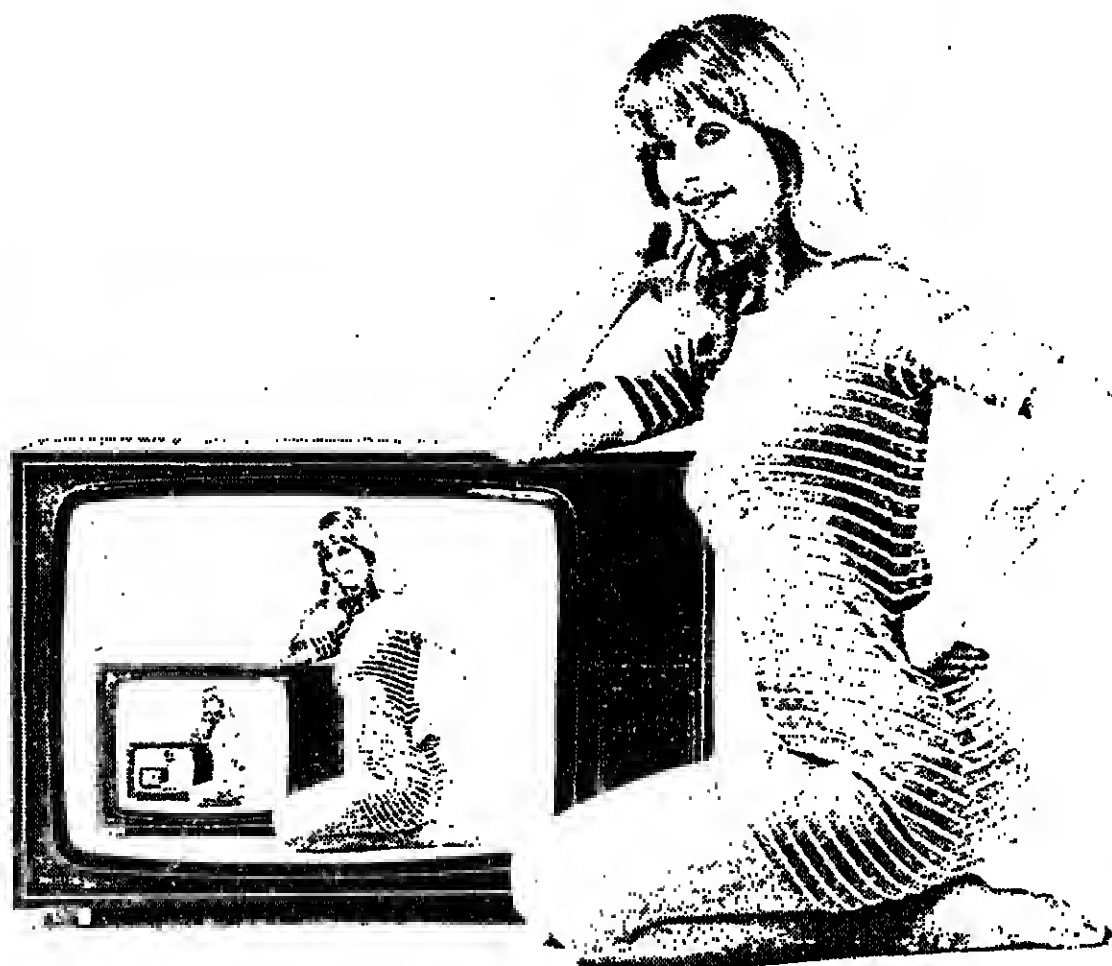
MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet Union announced today that it had successfully completed its mid-Pacific missile tests 16 days ahead of schedule and gave the all-clear to ships and planes.

Over 25 million of them. That's our record since 1946. It makes us the world's largest manufacturer of monochrome TV's.

Colour sets are a lot more complicated, of course. If only because they have about three times more parts. But here, too, Philips lead the field - the result of our hard-won experience and 30 years of comprehensive CTV research.

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To bring you a better colour picture



PHILIPS the innovators



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The driver identifies himself with this kind of constructional superiority. This car of unsurpassed power, responsiveness and manoeuvrability is a natural complement to the responsible and experienced driver. Power loses its purpose unless it is firmly harnessed. The BMW 6-cylinder models offer

considerable reserves of turbine-like power, an internationally-acclaimed chassis and the manoeuvrability associated with smaller vehicles. The functional interior design induces driver confidence. In the 6-cylinder BMW, driver and motor-car come together into a safe, efficient man-vehicle system.



BMW—sheer driving pleasure

Who's Winning What?

President Thieu is, naturally, still trying to win at the negotiating table what his armed forces and those of the United States have failed to win on the battlefield. That is the simple meaning of the condition which he required Mr. Kissinger to press upon the North Vietnamese negotiators in the most recent round of Paris talks: A formal and unequivocal statement from Hanoi that the Saigon government is the sole sovereign authority over South Vietnam.

This is nothing less than what the war has been all about all these years. Its intrusion now into the Hanoi-Washington dialogue seems almost like a final act of desperation by Saigon's leader. One cannot blame President Thieu for trying, for he has seen clearly from the first something that the White House has not been willing publicly to admit: that the nine-point accord achieved by Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho last October would seriously weaken Saigon's position.

American troops would be withdrawn, North Vietnamese troops would remain. The voice of Hanoi would be accorded legitimacy in South Vietnam through the so-called National Council of Reconciliation and Concord; and thus the principle is established that political power must be shared not on Saigon's own terms, but among more or less equal partners. The prime minister of nearby Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, is reported to

have made the not-surprising prediction that the emerging Vietnam accord would lead to a Communist takeover of all Indochina.

Though his public statements are somewhat confusing, President Thieu seems to have accepted the inevitability of cease-fire arrangements that will unquestionably place his regime at a long-term disadvantage. What he is asking in return, therefore, is a declaration of sovereignty which would allow him to claim victory even as he faces the prospect of defeat over the longer run. Hanoi, conversely, would be conceding a momentary defeat for its forces in the South in order to achieve the conditions they need to make their ultimate victory more likely.

Intellectually this may have an attractive degree of symmetry. But in practice Kissinger has taken the correct position in insisting that the issue of sovereignty among the Vietnamese is not for the United States to decide. Washington will not sign away the claims to sovereignty of its ally, nor can it employ diplomacy to force Hanoi into recognizing a sovereignty that years of combat failed to establish.

In any case, no verbal adjustment at this point can change the military facts of the last 10 years. Agreement to end a war that no one has won in reality must not be indefinitely held up because of a dispute over which side can claim victory in the abstract. THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tactics for the Trade Bill

The administration is now deep into an internal debate over the political strategy for its long-promised trade bill. The timing of this bill is probably the most important question of procedure confronting the President, as he sorts out his program for the coming year. He needs the bill to give him the legal authority to carry on trade negotiations with Europe, and the trade negotiations are crucial to the next phase of his foreign policy. Without the bill, there will be no "Year of Europe." It is essential that Mr. Nixon proceed with the trade bill on schedule, with introduction in January and passage by midsummer, rather than listening to the beguiling suggestion of another half-year's delay.

The case for delaying introduction of the bill begins with the statistics. The unemployment rate is still uncomfortably high. The trade balance is heavily adverse, with imports higher than exports and some jobs jeopardized by it. The politics of trade legislation, here and in every other country, mainly revolves around jobs. By next summer, the argument goes, perhaps the unemployment rate will have declined. Perhaps the world monetary negotiations will be well along, promising congressmen and corporations further dollar devaluations to make our exports more attractive.

The trouble with this line of logic is that unemployment may not drop, the trade balance may not improve, and the monetary negotiations may not move at all if the rest of the world thinks that we are deliberately stalling on trade. The Nixon administration earlier gave the Europeans assurances that it would get the trade bill enacted in time to start serious talks next September. Any retreat from this promise will put Mr. Nixon's relationship with the Europeans under a considerable shadow. There was a recent hint from the White House that negotiations might begin before the enabling legislation is actually passed. The European answer is negative. They are, quite properly, afraid of getting caught in the combat between the President and Congress.

The President faces formidable opposition in Congress and the lobbies. But he is right, in the principle of free trade that he and his assistants have repeatedly endorsed. The sooner he presses his bill the better his chances of success. The last legislation of this sort was the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which made possible the Kennedy

Round of tariff reductions in the Middle 1960s. That act was carried by a free trade coalition that has now largely dissolved. President Kennedy persuaded George Meany of the AFL-CIO to support it mainly by promising generous adjustment assistance for working people hit by the impact of foreign goods. Unfortunately the government never carried out that pledge. Labor now derides adjustment assistance as "hurling money," and has turned bitterly protectionist. The other half of the 1962 coalition was international business. But the interests of the large corporations have changed over the past decades. Most of them have gone heavily multinational, which is to say that they have established manufacturing plants inside the countries that are their foreign markets. Their principles remain the same, but their interest in shipping goods across foreign boundaries has become considerably less urgent. The 1962 coalition is not likely to be revived.

The President will have more leverage on a trade bill in January than at any time later in the session. He has just won a huge election victory, and foreign policy was part of it. He is now in a position to demand the legislation that will allow him to carry that foreign policy forward. The White House will have to bargain with the unions, but the unions have many interests in fields far from trade. Tax reform is one of them, and the wage control extension is another. It is obviously wiser for the administration to talk to Mr. Meany about trade before, rather than after, it deals with taxes and wage controls. Adjustment assistance needs to be taken seriously. But it is properly part of the vigorous manpower training and re-employment program that this administration ought in any case to undertake, rather than merely waiting for the unemployment index to drop.

This country's international trade position is deteriorating. The present trade rules among nations are fragile, and greatly in need of repair. The current agreements on currency exchange rates are intended to be only temporary. Beyond trade lie many other questions, military and political, on which this country needs to re-establish harmony with the Europeans. Our whole relationship with Europe is now in some considerable jeopardy. Postponing the trade bill would be an invitation to real economic danger. The time to introduce the trade bill is January. THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israeli-Occupied Land

Is Israel really annexing the occupied Arab territories? The establishment of Jewish settlements and communities in these areas points to annexations and Israel's scornful reaction to the resolution at the end of the UN General Assembly's debate reinforces this impression. Israel argues that it still wants a peace agreement but its action makes that

agreement harder to reach. Israeli settlements on the West Bank are reinforced because it is thought that King Hussein cannot make peace. As a result King Hussein finds it even harder to make peace because of the greater Israeli presence. This is a vicious circle which, in the particular case of King Hussein, drives the Arab ruler closer to a settlement with Israel further away. —From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 15, 1897
NEW YORK—Dr. Bliss, of the New York Health Department, told the Board of Estimate the other day that one person in seven in the city dies from tubercular consumption, and one-fourth of the deaths among working people are from this cause. If any other disease had such a record there would be a panic among the people. A very large percentage of the cases were curable, he said. The Health Board then asked for \$50,000 for the care of tuberculous patients in a special hospital.

Fifty Years Ago

December 15, 1922
BERLIN.—Riots broke out all over the city, seven different places to be exact, when Christmas trees were put on sale today at prices which staggered the German buyer. One dealer, who was found to be making over 400 percent profit, was assaulted by a mob, while another man had his store robbed and all the trees carried away by angry buyers. The high price of all wood and the diminished forests have put even the tiniest twig outside the reach of the average family budget.



Basques and the French-Spanish Border

By Henry Kamm

ASPETIA, Spain.—Basque nationalism is increasingly ignoring the border between France and Spain—a border that Basques deem an affront to their divided and unsovereign nation—and is posing related problems to Spain and France.

The French government asserts that it has undertaken no commitment to help Spain in her repression of Basque separatism, a movement that is strong and occasionally violent only on the Spanish side of the border. Nonetheless, in the last two years France has steadily increased expulsions of Basque political refugees. This appears to reverse a policy of relative tolerance in effect until 1970.

Improved Relations
Basques on both sides of the border contend that growing French repression of the refugees followed a marked improvement in relations between France and Spain in 1970, which resulted in the sale of French jet fighters, tanks, missiles and rockets and the warmest statements of esteem from French ministers since the Spanish Civil War.

The Basques assert also that despite French denials the police forces of both countries cooperate, at least locally, against Basques escaping from Spain. They charge that Basques have recently been arrested by Spanish policemen just inside French territory.

Bound by the Spanish to the south and the French to the north, the Basques form a separate nation without apparent ethnic or cultural links to their neighbors.

Little is known about the Basques' origins except that they occupied the area they now live in before the Iberians and Gauls arrived.

Living Language
They have kept alive their language, which owes nothing to Spanish, French or any other Latin tongue and belongs to none of the recognized language groups. Scholars in Soviet Georgia—the Georgian origins, too, are hidden in unrecorded history—have in recent years discovered some apparent linguistic similarities.

Strife continued on both sides of the border this week, among the more than two million Basques in Spain and the more than 300,000 in France. The developments illustrate the differing natures of movements under sharply differing political and economic conditions.

Seven more political refugees have just been ordered expelled from the French Basque country to northeastern France, causing Basque nationalists in Bayonne, the center of the French movement, to voice concern that the government may be ending an apparent "truce" reached with the Basques after a series of hunger strikes and demonstrations last month.

On this side of the border in the northeastern corner of Spain, five offices of state-sponsored trade unions were blasted Dec. 6 by plastic bombs, but anonymous telephone calls warning of the impending explosions prevented injuries.

Effect on Festival
The bombings caused the organizers of a Basque culture and folklore festival in this mountain town to worry whether they would be allowed to proceed with their program.

To their surprise, the authorization came, and an enthusiastic crowd of more than 2,000 stayed until the early morning hours to applaud singers, dancers and poets performing in a modern hall built for the game of pelota, or jai alai, which the Basques originated.

Because Basque nationalism, similar to the Irish movement earlier in this century, centered on the separatism of its culture from that of the neighbors that dominate them, Basque cultural events are subjected to particularly critical scrutiny by Spanish censors.

The texts of all the songs and poems were submitted for censorship two weeks before the festival was scheduled to begin. They were not returned until a few hours before the festivities started.

Basque sources said that about 90 percent of the proposed items had been rejected, leaving each singer only four or five songs from which to choose.

Similarly, the title of every work in a recent art exhibition had also to be submitted. What the abstract titles of the largely abstract paintings and constructions told the censor is difficult to say. It is also difficult to say what the works may have told the public, which did not appear to consist of many regular gallery visitors.

What draws the public, a festival source said, is that the works are Basque and to attend the show is to affirm Basque separatism.

Only the most traditional songs and poems were cleared for performance, but Basque writers and poets have developed a facility for saying things between the lines similar to that of artists under Soviet dominion.

By the evidence, their public, largely young, has developed equal skill in reading the intended meaning in apparently innocuous references.

Basque intellectuals here said that the use of culture in the struggle for national independence was effective in Spain but much less so in the French Basque region.

The Spanish Basque area is

highly industrialized and prosperous; on the French side, the Basque country is a backward agricultural region. While the Spanish Basque country absorbs many workers from the rest of Spain, the French region is being rapidly deserted for lack of opportunity.

"You are attentive to culture when your belly is full," an intellectual here said. "In France they are worried about more basic things."

Economic Differences

Probably because of this economic difference, and because of the concentration of the rural Basques in France, the separatist movement has been less developed there. But the expulsions of refugees—about 60 since last year as compared with 18 in the preceding seven years—have provoked more disturbance in the French region than ever before.

Political refugees on arrival in France are offered five years of service in the Foreign Legion after which they are eligible for citizenship or to apply for the right to live in France as a political refugee.

Being granted that status is not enough, said the Rev. Pierre Larrañaga, a parish priest in Sobota near the Spanish border and a principal figure in the Basque

movement in France. "The poor guy has got to make a living, too," he said. "Refugees often find themselves housed between authorities asking them for a work permit to get a residence permit or insisting on the latter before they will grant the former. Bureaucratic enforcement of these rules, as well as the expulsions, has added to the resentment."

Spanish Basques use the freedom in France to remain in contact with Basque communities abroad who support their struggle to escape from police persecution and perhaps as a haven from which to plan terrorist acts.

"The border is like a Swiss cheese," Father Larrañaga said.

Presumably, France is more concerned over the possible use of French territory against Spain than about the threat of a Basque autonomy movement inside France. Her actions against Basque activists are based on a ban on political activities by political refugees.

"But if he doesn't engage in politics, he might just as well not have come here," said Father Larrañaga. "He could have stayed in Spain. Living is more than eating, drinking, working and being nice. A man has the right to think and speak."

The Swing-Man at the Quai

By C. L. Salzberger

PARIS.—Maurice Schumann, present tenant of the Quai d'Orsay, by nature an optimist, is also one of the most energetic of France's foreign ministers. He seems to see this country as a kind of swing-man, initiating ideas or diplomatic contacts between disputing parties around the world. He certainly has no illusions that this old nation remains a superpower but obviously doesn't feel it therefore condemned to intellectual or political stagnation.

Hence he views evidences of growing friendship between West and East as a logical development of France's own Ostpolitik, which was started by President de Gaulle long before Willy Brandt was West German Chancellor.

He wants to follow up on Brandt's recent electoral triumph by starting negotiations to recognize East Germany as soon as the treaty between the two Germans is signed. Brandt's victory makes it obvious there is no need to await unification—now a foreign conclusion—and delay in recognition might foster divisions among Western allies.

The Russians, French diplomats argue, don't want West Germany as their exclusive or privileged partner in Europe. Therefore they invited President Pompidou on a nonofficial visit to Brezhnev next month. Brezhnev, it is pointed out, chose France as the first non-Communist land with which to exchange state visits and, when leaving, suggested that further "working" conversations be held.

Schumann first discussed the forthcoming Pompidou trip in New York with Gromyko last September.

France thinks the Kremlin is just as eager to dispel any idea that the two superpowers are trying to divide the world into spheres of influence as Nixon on his part has made clear, and as Secretary of State Rogers emphasized in the NATO foreign ministers this morning.

As the Indo-Chinese war inches toward an end, France is also not reluctant to claim a share in helping the negotiations. Since Schumann saw Nixon in the White House Sept. '69 he has personally remained in contact with the main parties.

Crisis Area

Schumann has seen Kissinger on the subject five times since September—twice in Washington and three times in Paris—as well as leading North and South Vietnamese representatives here. The French view the negotiations as trying to settle two separate conflicts: a civil war in Vietnam and a war between the United States and North Vietnam. They claim responsibility for several provisions of the ultimate agreement and also for arranging compromises on others.

Another crisis area where Paris seeks to play a role is the Middle East. While there has been no change in fundamental French policy, there has been some change of emphasis. To begin with, while maintaining its emphasis on weapons sales to Israel or its neighbors, France negotiated a repayment to Israel of the cost of Mirage aircraft purchased here and then embargoed.

The repayment included accrued interest. Furthermore, Paris has warned Libya that it cannot station in Egypt any of the Mirages Libya bought to create a single armed force with Egypt. While the French don't pretend to any hope for an imminent Middle East settlement, they think the latest UN General As-

sembly resolution isn't bad for Israel. The view here is that Israel has every right to bargain eventual withdrawal from Arab areas occupied in the 1967 war against recognition of Israel's existence, plus workable security guarantees.

Paris favors a formula insuring that any international force placed between Egypt and Israel could never be withdrawn without unanimous Security Council consent. When U Thant pulled out UN troops at Nasser's demand, the six-day war became inevitable.

French Convinced

France feels the area where its diplomacy can be most helpful is in bargaining on trade and monetary matters between Europe and the United States. The French are convinced Nixon wants to finish with Vietnam before his second inauguration, in order to wipe the slate clean for commercial and economic talks with the Common Market and Japan.

Thus, as the Quai d'Orsay sees France's present function, it can serve as a kind of two-way diplomatic agent between Europe and the United States, between Europe and Russia, between the United States and North Vietnam, and as a sort of offstage voice, between the Arabs and Israel. This is a big view of the French role on the international scene and it isn't, at least in part, quite illusory. But any nation, large or small, trying to act as a peacekeeper is on the right track.

In C. L. Salzberger's column which appeared in the International Herald Tribune Wednesday, it was inaccurately stated that Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland is a bachelor. The premier has been married since 1960.

Assessing The Changes In Wallace

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—To judge from comments one picks up in Alabama the feeling there is that 1) George Wallace will live, and his health will permit him to be active; 2) The state constitution having been amended, George Wallace can stay on as governor of Alabama for the rest of his life; 3) George Wallace has changed, in ways not easily perceptible, with consequences not easily predictable; 4) George Wallace's influence in the South continues to be considerable, but outside of Alabama it cannot be expected to endure indefinitely in the absence of a Wallace Strategy.

And there is no such thing, far as is known, The Wallace cycle is down, for reasons of health, obviously, but also because Wallace tends to be quiet after a presidential election. Thus it was in 1968, and in 1969, and thus it appears it will be in 1973.

Discontents Fester
Then, as discontent with Nixon festers, as it is bound to do, Wallace would then crawl up. By the fall of 1976 he would be addressing the crowds at stirring them up, and the commentators would be speculating about his chances in the forthcoming presidential election; might win some extra regional primaries.

But, inevitably, attrition sets in. There is his diminished health, the beginning of that Norman Thomas public illness with the man who is always running for president. The routinization of the George Wallace act is something he and his followers ought to worry about more than the appeal to do.

In what way has he changed? It is my guess that although I will never outlive the provocation of his fame, which has a Jim Crow feel about it, he is a better man, in the old-fashioned sense, than his outgrowth states rights as a cover for the perpetual infantilism of the Negro. Whether this is because the South is itself pretty serene these days about race, and therefore Wallace the politician has picked up a fresh cue; or whether the change is internal, we cannot know. But it is at least partly the latter one, because George Wallace during the days that he held onto life by his fingernails, tended to be Catholic in a spiritual way, as often happens to those who suffer great tragedy.

No Cloister
The experience is not likely to lead him to the cloister, but it may well have focused his thoughts at least partly on eternal matters, and even on strategic historical concerns, speaking of which it is the developing consensus among men of vision in Alabama that George Wallace has one last big opportunity.

It is to move Southern Democrats into the Republican party. It is, of course, where they belong. The coalition politics of Franklin Roosevelt, which made solid phantoms of men as disparate as Senator Bilbo and Walter Reuther, in order to juggle them into the White House election, the latter one, because George Wallace during the days that he held onto life by his fingernails, tended to be Catholic in a spiritual way, as often happens to those who suffer great tragedy.

Nowadays, frankly, McGovern will not work for Humphreys, and Humphreys will not work for McGovern. But the difference between the two is marked as the difference is days gone by between Southern Democrats and Northern Liberals who joined in working for Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy.

Still Democratic
The Republican party has scored great successes in the South but mostly in behalf of presidential candidates. The grassroots are still obstinately Democratic. Although, as for instance in Mississippi, there is progress towards Republicanism, the traditional resistance is still critical, resulting in the continuing anomaly of Southern conservatives voting not for liberal Democrats for president, but for liberal Democrats for senator, congressman and governor.

But George Wallace still has the power to walk over, as Strom Thurmond did, into the Republican party, and to take his seat following with him. He has that power, undoubtedly, but he might most dramatically have moved. He still has the power today. It is not certain that he will have it tomorrow.

ARIS MOVIES

Simple Tale Well Told
About Plain Canadians

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

IS, Dec. 14 (H.T.).—"Mon Oncle Antoine" (at the Saint-Severin) is a happy comedy-drama set in the mining hamlet 30 years ago. It offers further evidence of the Canadian cinema as its place in the international spotlight.

Its several virtues are honesty and lack of pretense. It is a simple tale of plain life, the characters are fully and persuasively drawn. It does not distort the portrait by promoting figures of heroic size, but it does establish himself as a director of importance, as the art of unpretentiousness.

Antoine is a kindly, fellow who has weathered winters in the North. His store is a sort of community center, stocking everything from clothing and preserves to his wife's assistant, a hired girl (whose father her wages) and Antoine's nephew compose the personnel. The scenario, around this 15-year-old tale, is an inquisitive, led on the threshold of the keyhole at the ladies and samples the wine when acting as altar boy in his carriage holiday presents at the poor the shy adolescent's do-gooder's

light, flash by and the piercing wind is invigorating as he travels, suddenly joyful despite the sad circumstances, from childhood into adulthood.

The pace of Jutra's folk comedy is extremely leisurely, especially at the outset. But its quiet humor and affectionate portraitures are winning; it never caricatures its yokels into comic, bick types.

All the acting has a convincing ring with Jacques Gagnon as the mischievous, wide-eyed youngster, Jean Duceppe as the crusty, jolly uncle, Orlinette Thibault as his practical wife, equal to all challenges. Lyne Champaigne as the beautiful, exploited girl and Jutra himself as the burly shop helper. All fit their assignments smoothly. There is not a false note in the entire film, but Jutra, like the keyboard virtuoso, De Pachman, often pauses lengthily between striking chords.

"Le Petit Poucet" (at the Boul' Mich, the Bretagne and the Normandie) is designed for the entertainment of children, but it should please adults as well. It is a charming retelling of the Perrault fable about the little woodcutter's son who won a princess by retrieving, braving and slaying an infant-devouring ogre and restoring prosperity to a famine-ridden kingdom. Titoyo is delightful in the title role, as



Claude Jutra, who directed "Mon Oncle Antoine."

is Marianne Ridolet as the princess, while Jean-Pierre Marielle makes a rip-roaring monster, equipped with flaming red wig and carnivorous white fangs. Michel Boussard has played the film most tastefully without a touch of the customary vulgarity that attends such transpositions. It arrives, appropriately for the holiday season.

Every monster of fantasy pales before the one from the recent headlines, the subject of Laurence Merrick's blood-curdling documentary, "Manson" (at the Studio Logos in English). Compared to such a fiend, Dracula might be mistaken for a member of the YMCA. Merrick, with camera and microphone, visited the Manson family and interviewed the weird recruits. Such a collection of mad wizards and insane witches must be seen and heard to be believed as they outline their looney bin philosophy and gloat over their plots to torture and slay. The footage has been adroitly interspersed with coverage of the Sharon Tate murder trial. In sheer horror nothing to equal this, ever been seen on the screen. One sits aghast, repelled but hypnotized. It is not for the squeamish, but others will be fascinated by its terrible revelations.

The Feud Over a Poet's Legacy to His Village

BISHARRÉ, Lebanon (AP).—The poet Kahlil Gibran made his native village his sole heir, but the words of his bequest have been transformed into hatred and feuding.

The roar of explosions and gunfire reverberate through the village. Lebanese Army troops are on patrol in tanks and armored cars in the steep and narrow streets and the apple and walnut groves near which the poet's body lies in a silver casket inside a chapel.

"And above all, I say this: I would have you each and every one partners to the purpose of

every man, for only so shall you be able to obtain your own good purpose," the poet counseled the village.

But the common purpose of the village's two main clans—the Keyrouz and the Tawak—their feud has become a determination to wipe each other out.

Entertainment
In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (H.T.).—This is how The New York Times criticizes the new movies.

"Man of La Mancha," directed and produced by Arthur (Hospit) "Love Story" Miller, is "appropriately his, expensive looking and beautifully acted (though not so beautifully sung)." Vincent Canby says. As Quixote, Peter O'Toole renders a "funny, gentle and affecting characterization," and when he, Sophia Loren, and James Cagney are not being interrupted to sing, "Man of La Mancha" almost comes to life. Nevertheless, there is "something decidedly off-putting about an opera about an opera with real singers in the leading roles."

"Sleuth," Joseph L. Mankiewicz's film version of Anthony Shaffer's play (which is still running on Broadway), is "a great deal of fun," Vincent Canby says. "To witness (Laurence) Olivier at work in 'Sleuth' is to behold a one-man revue of theatrical excesses—most marvelous," according to Canby.

This is "not only a whodunit but a whodunit, none of which probably would be tolerable for a minute in a production less wildly acted, directed and set." Ken Adam's production design is "one of the delights of the film."

"Fires by Stan Vanderbeek," a 16-year retrospective, shows "little growth in personal vision," Roger Greenspan says. "Despite its exploitation of new electronic technology, 'Who Ho Rays,' made in 1972, is if anything safer and less inventive than 'Mankinda,' made in 1957, very nearly at the start of Vanderbeek's career."

Painting Attributed to Raphael
Recovered by Los Angeles Police

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14 (AP).—A painting, said to be by Raphael and valued at more than \$1 million, has been recovered by police, more than two years after it was stolen from a Los Angeles home, police said yesterday.

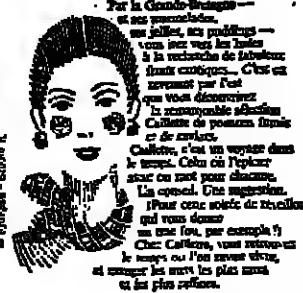
The painting, "Madonna and Child," was picked up by detectives Tuesday night at the offices of an investment company. Three men were taken into custody in connection with the theft. Officers said that the painting was stolen from the home of Charles Elkins, a 35-year-old investment broker, on Sept. 12, 1970. But the work belongs to his brother-in-law, William Boyd, a San Francisco attorney.

Experts said that the painting, known as the Peruzzi Madonna

because it was owned for many years by the Peruzzi family of Florence, appears to be genuine. It is 23 inches by 17 inches. Officers said that the frame was missing when it was recovered. Investigators said that they found paper wrappings with British customs stamps on them when they recovered the painting. They said the Madonna may have been taken to England to be sold before being returned to Los Angeles.

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MUSIC IN LONDON

Concert From the Past: Grainger and Grieg

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 14 (H.T.).—This was one of the books: the Grieg Piano Concerto played by Percy Grainger, who died in 1961. The piano was there on the stage of the Queen Elizabeth Hall, right where pianos customarily are during the performance of a concerto. The musicians of the English Symphony were there, with their conductor, Neville Dilleks. The piano stool was unoccupied. But the piano played, and what it played was Grieg and Grainger.

Well, almost. A piano roll, even so sophisticated a player piano as the Aeolian Duo-Art Reproducing Piano used on this occasion, courtesy of the British Piano Museum in Brentford, cannot realize every dynamic nuance of a virtuoso performance such as this. And the London critics today have made no secret of their astonishment at Grainger's wayward reading of Grieg.

Their raised eyebrows reflect the changes that have taken place in the last 50 years in our attitudes toward the written notes and, especially, toward the prescribed tempos and rhythms, in the performance of European music of the 19th century. Composers are taken more literally now than they were when the composers were still alive.

Australian-born Percy Grainger, whose widow is a Norwegian, was close to Grieg, and even spent a summer as a member of the Grieg household at Troldhaugen in 1907. Grieg thought

highly of Grainger's reading of the concerto. It sounds today erratic and eccentric, and must have given Dilleks many an anxious moment in terms of anticipation and coordination. He survived them admirably.

This piano roll, dating from the early 1920s, was originally conceived and executed as a complete performance of the concerto, with Grainger supplying a piano reduction of the orchestral score. For last night's performance, the second piano had ingeniously been edited out to make way for the live performance by the Sinfonia.

Further editing made it possible for the piano to sound the A for the orchestra's tuning, much to the astonishment and

delight of the audience. There was more fun after the concerto when the piano offered Grainger's performance of his own "Country Gardens" as an encore, played at a fast tempo that had pianists in the audience, for whom consecutive tenths are not as easy as they seem to have been for Grainger, shaking their heads in disbelief.

'Utopia' Missing

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14 (UPI).—Officials said yesterday that a copy of the first English edition of St. Thomas More's "Utopia" was missing from the rare book collection at Yale's Elizabethan Club.

The volume, one of about 10 to exist, disappeared Friday.

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PARAMOUNT ELYSEES - ARLEQUIN STUDIO JEAN COCTEAU

Bernardo Bertolucci's "LAST TANGO IN PARIS" was presented for the first time on the closing night of the New York Film Festival, October 14, 1972; that date should become a landmark in movie history comparable to May 29, 1913 - the night "Le Sacre du Printemps" was first performed - in music history. There was no riot, and no one threw anything at the screen, but I think it's fair to say that the audience was in a state of shock, because "LAST TANGO IN PARIS" has the same kind of hypnotic excitement as the "Sacre", the same primitive force, and the same thrusting, jabbing eroticism. Pauline Kael, "The New Yorker"

Marlon Brando
Last Tango in Paris
FILM BY BERNARDO BERTOLUCCI
MARLON BRANDO / MARIA SCHNEIDER
Last Tango in Paris
JEAN-PIERRE LEAUD
MASSIMO GIROTTI
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November 1972

**S. Oil Firm Rejects
Libyan Share Demand**

By Henry Tanner

LIBYA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Negotiations of industrialist Bunker Hunt, the U.S. oil company, were off here Saturday as the company rejected a request for 50 percent of the oil company's share of the oil field and other major

tions far beyond Libya and the fate of an individual independent producer, because of an industry-wide fear that Libya would impose the same terms on all the other companies once the precedent had been accepted by Bunker Hunt.

For this reason a "coordinating team" representing the "five major U.S. companies—Texaco, California Standard, Jersey Standard, Mobil and Gulf—was present in Tripoli during the last stage of the Libya-Hunt negotiations. The group did not participate directly in the talks, informed sources said.

**an Cuts
Payments Gap**

On Dec. 14 (NYT)—Balance-of-payment surplus of \$880 million in November, the largest since 1965, was reported today.

The trade account deficit of \$121 million, or more than in October, Lower Deficit

for November amounted to \$1.7 billion, up 23 percent from last year, but the trade account deficit of \$121 million, or more than in October, Lower Deficit

trade and transfer combined, left a deficit of \$121 million, or more than in October, Lower Deficit

factor was an increase of long-term capital in foreign stocks

Effect of Curb
In November, foreign Japanese stocks exceeded by \$20 million, the

trade surplus for the November period totaled 1.7 billion, up from \$6.6 billion up to the period of 1971.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Opel Plans Major Expansion**

Adam Opel, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, plans to increase its production capacity 13 percent from 900,000 units annually to more than one million units. Opel places the cost of the project at well over 500 million deutsche marks, but it is scheduled for completion by the end of 1974. The expansion is to be accomplished outside of the company's regular spending plan, which for 1973 is believed to be 350 million DM, unchanged from 1972. The capacity expansion would affect its major German plants in Rüsselsheim, Bochum and Kaiserslautern as well as assembly plants in Denmark, Belgium and Switzerland.

Spillers-Unilever Pet Food Link

Spillers Ltd. and Unilever NV intend to form a joint partnership to sell pet food products in Europe. The partnership aims to establish joint companies, owned 51 percent by Unilever and 49 percent by Spillers. Unilever will contribute its marketing and distribution resources throughout the grocery trade in Europe. Spillers will make available its know-how in the development and manufacture of pet food products in Britain, where it has a 25 percent share of the market.

Honda-Toyota Tie-Up on Engine

Honda Motor Co. has licensed Toyota Motor Co. to make a low-pollution car engine developed by Honda. The 10-year agreement with Toyota calls for the supply of a non-exclusive license on the manufacture of a "compound vortex controlled combustion engine." Honda says Toyota can export cars equipped with the engine to all

countries under the agreement. Honda asserts that the new engine, which is an improved reciprocating engine designed for more effective fuel combustion, can meet the U.S. standards for 1975. Toyota, which last year produced 1.96 million autos, says this year's production has already reached two million. It expects to produce about 2.085 million autos by Dec. 31 to rank as the world's third largest auto maker after General Motors and Ford.

Japanese Set '73 Steel Limits

The Japanese steel industry has decided to voluntarily limit steel exports to nine European countries to 1.4 million metric tons in 1973. Industry sources, quoted by AP-Dow Jones, say the Japanese intentions will be conveyed soon to European steelmakers by Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal Industries. The way in which the voluntary restriction is announced is sensitive because some Europeans—notably the West Germans—oppose restrictive accords on the basis of anti-trust considerations. This year, the Japanese agreed to limit steel exports to the EEC and Britain to 1.25 million tons.

U.S. Inventories Gain Slows

U.S. manufacturing and trade inventories rose \$1.2 billion in October to a seasonally-adjusted \$190.2 billion, compared to a \$1.4-billion increase in September. Combined business sales rose 2 percent to \$133.06 billion in October following a 0.5 percent gain in September. Manufacturers' inventories, seasonally adjusted, gained \$580 million and wholesalers' stocks rose \$330 million. Retail sales of durable goods rose 4 percent while non-durable goods sales were up 3 percent.

Payment Can Be Put Off Till 1975**EEC Bankers Change Gold Debt System**

By Robert Prinsky

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).

Common Market central banks have decided to allow themselves until 1975 to settle gold debts they may incur in support of the EEC's narrow exchange rate margins, the so-called snake-in-the-tunnel system.

This was part of a secret, three-point pact reached by the nine nations' central bank governors at a meeting in Basel last weekend. The pact also includes the ending on Jan. 1 of Italy's exemption from the system's intervention and settlement rules.

Under the snake-in-the-tunnel system, each central bank is obliged to maintain its currency within 2.25 percent of its central rate with every other EEC currency (while the rate against the dollar need only be held to 2.25 percent on either side of the central rate).

Any debts arising from this system are to be repaid at the end of the month following the one in which they were incurred, using reserve assets—principally gold, special drawing rights (SDRs) and dollars—held in the proportion they are held in the debtor's reserves.

Gold Price Problem
A major problem arose as the free gold price climbed to about twice its official level. EEC central banks wanted to part with any gold at the official price of \$38 an ounce to settle a snake-in-the-tunnel debt.

Italy, in particular, with a heavy gold proportion in its reserves, was reluctant to support its weak lira with EEC currencies as this entailed a gold repayment. So the Bank of Italy sought and received permission last June to settle debts only in dollars.

Britain, with its floating pound, currently is not in the system (neither is Ireland, but Denmark has returned).

Details of Pact
The agreement reached in Basel, according to an authoritative source, was:

● Maintain the principle of settling debts in the proportion of a debtor's reserves, but for

the gold portion provide two options. (1) If the debtor is willing to part with gold, allow it to do so with the possibility of repurchasing it at the present official price either through an outright repurchase agreement or through swapping the gold for another asset. (2) If the debtor is unwilling to give up any gold, consent special renewable credits to it valid until 1975, by which time the future of the gold price in the context of world reform should be decided.

● Maintain the present intervention system of using only EEC currencies and intensify the cooperation among central bank foreign-exchange specialists. Ita-

ly's exemption thus would expire Jan. 1 (after it has had the chance to repay in dollars some small lira purchases by the Belgian and Danish national banks last month). Contacts among the specialists will become frequent.

● EEC officials are clearly pleased with the agreement, as it maintains a cornerstone of the economic and monetary union plan, which itself is a cornerstone of the closer "European union" the nine hope to achieve by the end of the decade.

**West Agrees Not to Create
More 'Paper Gold' in 1972**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 14 (NYT)—The major Western nations have quietly agreed to let this year pass without creating any more special drawing rights (SDRs), the paper gold designed to serve as the linchpin of a future monetary system.

It was four years ago when the decision was taken to establish the new monetary reserve asset to supplement the gold and dollars held in national banks and used to settle national debts.

Western authorities brought \$10 billion worth of the new assets into existence over the last three years and have been talking lately about creating more.

But they could not agree on a sum, and instead of fighting about it, decided to let the matter slide into the new year.

Some countries, such as West Germany, wanted no new reserve creation at all this year. The decision to let the matter wait could be interpreted as a victory for them.

"It may not be until spring before the subject is looked at again," one Continental source close to the negotiations said.

The matter is of more than esoteric interest. SDRs were created as part of efforts to make the monetary system more rational and to ease the painful adjustments between booms and depressions that the world economy has been subjected to for centuries.

For the first time the major nations were able to reach a rough consensus over the amount of new money needed to make world commerce function smoothly. What made trouble this year was that the SDRs were generated when there were simply too

**Pan Am Sees Squeeze,
Plans Debenture Issue**

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Pan American World Airways expects to face a tight financial squeeze beginning in the second quarter of next year unless it successfully markets a proposed \$75 million convertible debenture issue.

Without the offering receipts or some alternative financing, Pan Am anticipates that it will be unable to meet one of the key financial tests in its outstanding loan agreements beginning in the second quarter. "As is usual in such agreements, a failure to comply with covenants, unless waived by the lenders, permits the lenders to declare the entire amount of the loans due and payable," the prospectus states.

Such action by the financially-troubled carrier's creditors probably would force an extremely critical financial emergency, close observers of the company indicated.

Pan Am last week caught analysts by surprise in announcing its intent to market the debenture issue in late January. The registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission makes it apparent that the bank loan restrictions are the major reason for the attempt to market the debentures now.

High Interest Rate

The issue is expected to require an exceptionally high interest rate to attract buyers because of Pan Am's record of substantial losses over the past four years. An unusual feature of the issue is that the debentures are not to become convertible into Pan Am common stock until Jan. 16, 1976, three years after the planned offering; and the conversion rate will be set at that time based on the 1976 price of Pan Am's common stock.

As of Nov. 30, Pan Am had outstanding borrowings of \$181.5 million under its \$270 million 1972 revolving credit agreement with 38 banks, according to the prospectus.

Loans outstanding under this agreement are scheduled to become due March 31, under terms of the agreement renegotiated last March and limited to only one year by the banks because of their concern over the financial health of Pan Am. The airline intends to seek another renegotiation and extension of the agreement in coming months.

In addition to the funds borrowed under the March, 1972, bank agreement, Pan Am as of Nov. 30 had outstanding borrowings of \$43.5 million under various institutional loan agreements, Eurodollar bank loans and other

notes payable. These agreements would also be affected by the restrictive covenant that Pan Am said it expects it will not be able to satisfy without the infusion of additional funds.

Poor Outlook

On the possibility of a turnaround of Pan Am's financial woes, which has been forecast by some analysts, the prospectus did not offer any hope. After listing a number of steps taken this year to restore profitability, it said: "There isn't any assurance that the corrective programs... will restore Pan Am's operations to profitable levels."

The airline said it anticipates "a substantial net loss in 1973, having lost \$16 million during the first 10 months." Additional seasonal losses are expected in the closing 1972 and early 1973 winter months.

Meanwhile, two Eurobond issues convertible into Pan Am common stock declined sharply today. The failure of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) to agree to North Atlantic air fares for next year accounted for some of the weakness.

Pan Am Overseas Capital 5 1/4% was quoted at \$725-\$735, off \$100 per \$1,000 face-valued bond. The issue has a conversion parity of \$25.75 per share.

Another issue convertible into Pan Am (at \$18 a share), International Hotels 7%, was quoted at \$955-\$1,005, down \$30.

**Distillers' Profit
Drops 22 Percent
During Half Year**

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ).—Profit of Distillers Co. dipped 22 percent in the half year ended Sept. 30, the company reported today.

Distillers said its net profit was \$17.2 million, down from \$21.96 million in the same period a year earlier.

An unchanged 5 3/4 percent dividend was declared. The company said it expects results for the full year will be similar to those of last year.

It said some decline in exports to the United States in the half year had been expected because shipments a the previous year had been swollen by anticipated U.S. dock strikes and by labor problems in Britain.

The decline was aggravated by labor problems at a number of Distillers' plants and by the British dock strike last summer, it said.

The effect of these adverse factors was partly offset by increased domestic whisky and gin sales, it said.

**Prices Drop
Sharply on
Big Board****Tax-Loss Selling,
Profit-Taking Cited**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange was hit with further selling today, making its cumulative three-day loss the biggest pullback since a massive rally began in mid-October.

Factors contributing to the market's weakness included profit-taking and some selling for tax-loss purposes, as well as investor disappointment over the lack of a definitive cease-fire agreement so far in Vietnam.

Airline issues were notably weak, following the collapse of negotiations in Geneva by 40 carriers over new transatlantic fares.

The Dow Jones industrial average, moving lower through the session, finished at 1,025.06, its poorest level of the day, with a loss of 5.42.

In the last three sessions, the blue-chip indicator has dropped a total of 11.21. On Monday, it finished at a record 1,036.27.

The huge recovery move in stock prices got under way after the Dow closed on Oct. 18 at 1,021.66. Since that time, the industrial average has climbed without any substantial correction.

Despite this week's decline in prices, most Wall Street firms remain optimistic over the market's potential. "The market continues to correct an over-bought condition and should soon be poised for a good year-end rally," one firm advised clients.

Volume rose to 17.93 million shares from yesterday's 16.54 million. There was some increase in large-block activity.

Declines outnumbered advances by a 2-to-1 ratio, as market breadth continued to show some deterioration.

Airline stocks, which tend to move up or down as a group, dotted the active list. Today, their prices uniformly headed lower.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.08 to 26.53, while declines topped advances, 666 against 271. Turnover was 3.89 million shares compared with 3.93 million yesterday.

Company Report

Rapid-American

Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	598.5	498.1
Profits (millions)	5.45	5.33
Per Share (Dilut.)	0.42	0.43
Net Assets		
Revenue (millions)	1,610.0	1,406.0
Profits (millions)	13.17	9.95
Per Share (Dilut.)	0.94	0.73

**K. Output
ises 1.5%**

ON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The index of industrial production rose 1.5 percent in October to a preliminary estimate of 122.7. In September, the Statistical Office said, the index increased in the index in 1965 equalling the year-ago month percent.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange of the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Dec. 14, 1972	Previous
Swiss (S per £)	2.3421
Belg. fr. (F)	41.26-29
Belg. fr. (S)	41.07-09
Deutsche mark	2.1824-26
Danish krona	6.8280-85
Escudo	20.76-84
Fr. fr. (F)	6.55-66
Fr. fr. (S)	6.55-66
Guillemet	3.2500-07
Israeli pound	4.20
Italian	362.30-35
Portug. escudo	20.44-46
Schilling	13.76-78
Sw. krona	4.7440-45
Swiss franc	2.0010
Yen	360.10

At New York Commercial.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

December 15, 1972

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**EEC Sets Fine
Of \$1.7 Million
On Sugar Refiner**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Belgium's leading sugar refiner, Raffinerie Trielmontoise, said today it had been fined 1.7 million units of account (about \$1.7 million) in the biggest-ever trust-busting case in Common Market history.

Robert Rollin-Jacquemyns, managing director of the company, told a press conference that Trielmontoise rejected the charges made against it by the EEC commission, which charged a vast market-sharing and price fixing cartel.

He accused the commission of deliberately setting out to condemn the companies allegedly involved in the cartel, and said Trielmontoise would appeal against the fine to the EEC Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

He told journalists that most of the other sugar refining companies involved, of which there are about 15, would also lodge appeals.

New Issue
December 15, 1972

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2nd	20	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
3rd	19	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
4th	18	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
5th	17	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
6th	16	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
7th	15	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
8th	14	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
9th	13	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
10th	12	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
11th	11	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
12th	10	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
13th	9	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
14th	8	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
15th	7	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
16th	6	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
17th	5	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
18th	4	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
19th	3	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
20th	2	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1
21st	1	Longevity	ASH	47	12	31	2	1

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TO AN
INVESTOR
A
LONG
WAY
FROM


WALL STREET

**NOW YOU CAN HAVE PERSONAL, CONTINUING AN
SUPERVISION OF YOUR PORTFOLIO OF U.S. SECURITIES**

Whether you are an American abroad or an investor in Securities, you can benefit from Roger E. Spear's **Personal Investment Management Plan** . . . a plan which employs expert research, and the specialists at Spear and Staff to analyze facts and help timely decisions for you . . . wherever you are.

Serving clients in all the U.S., and around the world, the **Personal Investment Management Plan** has proven most in achieving growth for investors with capital ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000 up - investors who appreciate the risks and rewards of a professionally managed securities portfolio.

Our brochure, "**Personal Investment Management . . . by Spear & Staff**," will tell you more, much more, about **Personal Investment Management**. It is yours with our compliments . . . send for it today.



Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 14, 1935

	Price
Amul Glass	Yen
Canda Camera	385
Dai Nip. Print.	236
Fuji Bank	443
Fuji Photo	421
Hitachi	234
Honda Motor	866
C. Toh	539
Japan Air Lines	579
Kanai Zi P	1,020
Kao Soap	245
Kirin Brewery	355
Komatsu	367
Kubota & Wks	507
Matao C. Ind.	500

International

Dollar Bonds

[illegible][illegible]

35	20	Onitigdis	1.54	22	23	224	46
36	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
103	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
37	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
38	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
39	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
40	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
41	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
42	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
43	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
44	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
45	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
46	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
47	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
48	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
49	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
50	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
51	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
52	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
53	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
54	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
55	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
56	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
57	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
58	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
59	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
60	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
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62	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
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66	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
67	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
68	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
69	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
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71	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
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86	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
87	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
88	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
89	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
90	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
91	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
92	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
93	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
94	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
95	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46
96	20	On East	2.50	23	23	224	46

29	100%	416	Belmont Ind	52	100%	404	
30	100%	417	Salisbury Ind	53	100%	405	
31	100%	418	Salisbury Ind	54	100%	406	
32	100%	419	Salisbury Ind	55	100%	407	
33	100%	420	Salisbury Ind	56	100%	408	
34	100%	421	Salisbury Ind	57	100%	409	
35	100%	422	Salisbury Ind	58	100%	410	
36	100%	423	Salisbury Ind	59	100%	411	
37	100%	424	Salisbury Ind	60	100%	412	
38	100%	425	Salisbury Ind	61	100%	413	
39	100%	426	Salisbury Ind	62	100%	414	
40	100%	427	Salisbury Ind	63	100%	415	
41	100%	428	Salisbury Ind	64	100%	416	
42	100%	429	Salisbury Ind	65	100%	417	
43	100%	430	Salisbury Ind	66	100%	418	
44	100%	431	Salisbury Ind	67	100%	419	
45	100%	432	Salisbury Ind	68	100%	420	
46	100%	433	Salisbury Ind	69	100%	421	
47	100%	434	Salisbury Ind	70	100%	422	
48	100%	435	Salisbury Ind	71	100%	423	
49	100%	436	Salisbury Ind	72	100%	424	
50	100%	437	Salisbury Ind	73	100%	425	
51	100%	438	Salisbury Ind	74	100%	426	
52	100%	439	Salisbury Ind	75	100%	427	
53	100%	440	Salisbury Ind	76	100%	428	
54	100%	441	Salisbury Ind	77	100%	429	
55	100%	442	Salisbury Ind	78	100%	430	
56	100%	443	Salisbury Ind	79	100%	431	
57	100%	444	Salisbury Ind	80	100%	432	
58	100%	445	Salisbury Ind	81	100%	433	
59	100%	446	Salisbury Ind	82	100%	434	
60	100%	447	Salisbury Ind	83	100%	435	
61	100%	448	Salisbury Ind	84	100%	436	
62	100%	449	Salisbury Ind	85	100%	437	
63	100%	450	Salisbury Ind	86	100%	438	
64	100%	451	Salisbury Ind	87	100%	439	
65	100%	452	Salisbury Ind	88	100%	440	
66	100%	453	Salisbury Ind	89	100%	441	
67	100%	454	Salisbury Ind	90	100%	442	
68	100%	455	Salisbury Ind	91	100%	443	
69	100%	456	Salisbury Ind	92	100%	444	
70	100%	457	Salisbury Ind	93	100%	445	
71	100%	458	Salisbury Ind	94	100%	446	
72	100%	459	Salisbury Ind	95	100%	447	
73	100%	460	Salisbury Ind	96	100%	448	
74	100%	461	Salisbury Ind	97	100%	449	
75	100%	462	Salisbury Ind	98	100%	450	
76	100%	463	Salisbury Ind	99	100%	451	
77	100%	464	Salisbury Ind	100	100%	452	

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WALL STREET

**NOW YOU CAN HAVE PERSONAL, CONTINUING AID
SUPERVISION OF YOUR PORTFOLIO OF U.S. SECURITIES**

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Our brochure, "Personal Investment Management . . . by Spear & Staff," will tell you more, much more, about Personal Investment Management. It is yours with our compliments . . . send for it today.



SPEAR & STAFF, INC.

Dept. MH1 01

Investment Management Division, Sahasran

Please send me details on how to have my own individual U.S. Securities, and the brochure "Personal Investment by Spear & Staff." No cost or obligation, of course.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Country _____

My broker is _____

Confidentially, My Account Would Amount to _____

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		M			
10-3	1	W. J. H. H.	10-3	10-3	10-3
10-4	2	W. J. H. H.	10-4	10-4	10-4
10-5	3	W. J. H. H.	10-5	10-5	10-5
10-6	4	W. J. H. H.	10-6	10-6	10-6
10-7	5	W. J. H. H.	10-7	10-7	10-7
10-8	6	W. J. H. H.	10-8	10-8	10-8
10-9	7	W. J. H. H.	10-9	10-9	10-9
10-10	8	W. J. H. H.	10-10	10-10	10-10
10-11	9	W. J. H. H.	10-11	10-11	10-11
10-12	10	W. J. H. H.	10-12	10-12	10-12
10-13	11	W. J. H. H.	10-13	10-13	10-13
10-14	12	W. J. H. H.	10-14	10-14	10-14
10-15	13	W. J. H. H.	10-15	10-15	10-15
10-16	14	W. J. H. H.	10-16	10-16	10-16
10-17	15	W. J. H. H.	10-17	10-17	10-17
10-18	16	W. J. H. H.	10-18	10-18	10-18
10-19	17	W. J. H. H.	10-19	10-19	10-19
10-20	18	W. J. H. H.	10-20	10-20	10-20
10-21	19	W. J. H. H.	10-21	10-21	10-21
10-22	20	W. J. H. H.	10-22	10-22	10-22
10-23	21	W. J. H. H.	10-23	10-23	10-23
10-24	22	W. J. H. H.	10-24	10-24	10-24
10-25	23	W. J. H. H.	10-25	10-25	10-25
10-26	24	W. J. H. H.	10-26	10-26	10-26
10-27	25	W. J. H. H.	10-27	10-27	10-27
10-28	26	W. J. H. H.	10-28	10-28	10-28
10-29	27	W. J. H. H.	10-29	10-29	10-29
10-30	28	W. J. H. H.	10-30	10-30	10-30
10-31	29	W. J. H. H.	10-31	10-31	10-31
10-32	30	W. J. H. H.	10-32	10-32	10-32
10-33	31	W. J. H. H.	10-33	10-33	10-33
10-34	32	W. J. H. H.	10-34	10-34	10-34
10-35	33	W. J. H. H.	10-35	10-35	10-35
10-36	34	W. J. H. H.	10-36	10-36	10-36
10-37	35	W. J. H. H.	10-37	10-37	10-37
10-38	36	W. J. H. H.	10-38	10-38	10-38
10-39	37	W. J. H. H.	10-39	10-39	10-39
10-40	38	W. J. H. H.	10-40	10-40	10-40
10-41	39	W. J. H. H.	10-41	10-41	10-41
10-42	40	W. J. H. H.	10-42	10-42	10-42
10-43	41	W. J. H. H.	10-43	10-43	10-43
10-44	42	W. J. H. H.	10-44	10-44	10-44
10-45	43	W. J. H. H.	10-45	10-45	10-45
10-46	44	W. J. H. H.	10-46	10-46	10-46
10-47	45	W. J. H. H.	10-47	10-47	10-47
10-48	46	W. J. H. H.	10-48	10-48	10-48
10-49	47	W. J. H. H.	10-49	10-49	10-49
10-50	48	W. J. H. H.	10-50	10-50	10-50
10-51	49	W. J. H. H.	10-51	10-51	10-51
10-52	50	W. J. H. H.	10-52	10-52	10-52
10-53	51	W. J. H. H.	10-53	10-53	10-53
10-54	52	W. J. H. H.	10-54	10-54	10-54
10-55	53	W. J. H. H.	10-55	10-55	10-55
10-56	54	W. J. H. H.	10-56	10-56	10-56
10-57	55	W. J. H. H.	10-57	10-57	10-57
10-58	56	W. J. H. H.	10-58	10-58	10-58
10-59	57	W. J. H. H.	10-59	10-59	10-59
10-60	58	W. J. H. H.	10-60	10-60	10-60
10-61	59	W. J. H. H.	10-61	10-61	10-61
10-62	60	W. J. H. H.	10-62	10-62	10-62
10-63	61	W. J. H. H.	10-63	10-63	10-63
10-64	62	W. J. H. H.	10-64	10-64	10-64
10-65	63	W. J. H. H.	10-65	10-65	10-65
10-66	64	W. J. H. H.	10-66	10-66	10-66
10-67	65	W. J. H. H.	10-67	10-67	10-67
10-68	66	W. J. H. H.	10-68	10-68	10-68
10-69	67	W. J. H. H.	10-69	10-69	10-69
10-70	68	W. J. H. H.	10-70	10-70	10-70
10-71	69	W. J. H. H.	10-71	10-71	10-71
10-72	70	W. J. H. H.	10-72	10-72	10-72
10-73	71	W. J. H. H.	10-73	10-73	10-73
10-74	72	W. J. H. H.	10-74	10-74	10-74
10-75	73	W. J. H. H.	10-75	10-75	10-75
10-76	74	W. J. H. H.	10-76	10-76	10-76
10-77	75	W. J. H. H.	10-77	10-77	10-77
10-78	76	W. J. H. H.	10-78	10-78	10-78
10-79	77	W. J. H. H.	10-79	10-79	10-79
10-80	78	W. J. H. H.	10-80	10-80	10-80
10-81	79	W. J. H. H.	10-81	10-81	10-81
10-82	80	W. J. H. H.	10-82	10-82	10-82
10-83	81	W. J. H. H.	10-83	10-83	10-83
10-84	82	W. J. H. H.	10-84	10-84	10-84
10-85	83	W. J. H. H.	10-85	10-85	10-85
10-86	84	W. J. H. H.	10-86	10-86	10-86
10-87	85	W. J. H. H.	10-87	10-87	10-87
10-88	86	W. J. H. H.	10-88	10-88	10-88
10-89	87	W. J. H. H.	10-89	10-89	10-89
10-90	88	W. J. H. H.	10-90	10-90	10-90
10-91	89	W. J. H. H.	10-91	10-91	10-91
10-92	90	W. J. H. H.	10-92	10-92	10-92
10-93	91	W. J. H. H.	10-93	10-93	10-93
10-94	92	W. J. H. H.	10-94	10-94	10-94
10-95	93	W. J. H. H.	10-95	10-95	10-95
10-96	94	W. J. H. H.	10-96	10-96	10-96
10-97	95	W. J. H. H.	10-97	10-97	10-97
10-98	96	W. J. H. H.	10-98	10-98	10-98
10-99	97	W. J. H. H.	10-99	10-99	10-99
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21	1	Paiva	pt 26	1	141	14	14
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29	1	Pamela	pt 25	1	141	14	14
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31	1	Pamela	pt 25	1	141	14	14
32	1	Pamela	pt 25	1	141	14	14
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37	1	Pamela	pt 25	1	141	14	14
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73	1	Pamela	pt 25	1	141	14	14
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86	1	Pamela	pt 25	1	141	14	14</

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The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

**Report by Mr. Kiichiro Kitaura, President,
for the year
ended September 30, 1972**

We are pleased to report the business results of the Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. for the year which ended on September 30, 1972.

Because the Japanese securities market performed impressively in 1972, there was a substantial increase in the company's operating revenues and net income for the fiscal year. We regard, with great significance, the fact that the Japanese securities market began to function as a more mature issuing market during the year. The growth has attracted the interest of leading issuers throughout the world.

During the fiscal year, seven foreign bond issues were floated, including World Bank Bonds, Asian Development Bank Bonds, Australia Government Bonds, and Quebec Provincial Bonds. Denominated in yen-currency, these were offered very successfully to the Japanese public. The total value of these foreign bond issues amounted to 87 billion yen.

During the current fiscal year, we will continue with efforts to achieve even better business results. This we will do by providing our clients throughout the world with high-quality investment objects and other opportunities. We wish to provide our corporate clients with high-standards of advice in relation to issuing opportunities.

We extend our deep and sincere thanks to our shareholders, our clients, and our friends throughout the world for their cooperation and support.

Condensed Balance Sheet
(As of September 30, 1972)
(Yen in millions)

Assets and deposits	66,649
Receivables from clients and others:	
Margin transaction	50,449
Others	5,131
Short-term loans	27,916
Securities owned at the lower of cost or market	57,986
Fixed assets	48,820
Other assets	8,580
Total	265,531

(Liabilities)	
Money borrowed	27,728
Payables to clients and others:	
Margin transaction	11,435
Others	59,751
Guarantees received	21,307
Accrued taxes	17,530
Fixed liabilities including accrued severance indemnities	7,416
Other liabilities	6,384
Total liabilities	157,557
(Reserves)	
Reserve for compensation to clients	3,441
Reserve for losses on trading	24,709
Other reserves	3,175
Total reserves	31,316
(Capital)	
Capital (paid-in)	20,125
Legal reserves	4,381
Retained earnings including net income for the year	58,688
Total capital	82,764
Total	265,311

Condensed Income Statement	
(October 1, 1971 - September 30, 1972)	
(Income)	(Yen in millions)
Fees and commissions	73,564
Interest and dividends income	11,160
Gains on trading	18,256
Other income	854
Gross income	<u>103,834</u>
(Expenses)	
Selling and administrative expenses	52,423
Interest paid	3,984
Other expenses	499
Charges to reserves	11,012
Gross expenses	<u>67,918</u>
Income before income taxes	35,916
Provision for taxes	17,880
Net income for the year	<u>18,336</u>

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The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

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The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

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(Continued on next page.)

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	50. 100. P/E High Low Last, Chg	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	50. 100. P/E High Low Last, Chg	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	50. 100. P/E High Low Last, Chg
304 194 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	474 294 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	484 344 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
305 195 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	475 295 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	485 345 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
306 196 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	476 296 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	486 346 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
307 197 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	477 297 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	487 347 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
308 198 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	478 298 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	488 348 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
309 199 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	479 299 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	489 349 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
310 200 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	480 300 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	490 350 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
311 201 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	481 301 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	491 351 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
312 202 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	482 302 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	492 352 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
313 203 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	483 303 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	493 353 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
314 204 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	484 304 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	494 354 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
315 205 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	485 305 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	495 355 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
316 206 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	486 306 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	496 356 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
317 207 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	487 307 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	497 357 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
318 208 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	488 308 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	498 358 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
319 209 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	489 309 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	499 359 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
320 210 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	490 310 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	500 360 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
321 211 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	491 311 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	501 361 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
322 212 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	492 312 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	502 362 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
323 213 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	493 313 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	503 363 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
324 214 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	494 314 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	504 364 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
325 215 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	495 315 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	505 365 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
326 216 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	496 316 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	506 366 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
327 217 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	497 317 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	507 367 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
328 218 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	498 318 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	508 368 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
329 219 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	499 319 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	509 369 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
330 220 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	500 320 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	510 370 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
331 221 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	501 321 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	511 371 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
332 222 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	502 322 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	512 372 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
333 223 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	503 323 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	513 373 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
334 224 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	504 324 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	514 374 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
335 225 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	505 325 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	515 375 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
336 226 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	506 326 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	516 376 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
337 227 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	507 327 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	517 377 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
338 228 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	508 328 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	518 378 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
339 229 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	509 329 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	519 379 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
340 230 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	510 330 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	520 380 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
341 231 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	511 331 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	521 381 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
342 232 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	512 332 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	522 382 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
343 233 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	513 333 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	523 383 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
344 234 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	514 334 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	524 384 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
345 235 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	515 335 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	525 385 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
346 236 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	516 336 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	526 386 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
347 237 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	517 337 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	527 387 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
348 238 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	518 338 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	528 388 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
349 239 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	519 339 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	529 389 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
350 240 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	520 340 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	530 390 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
351 241 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	521 341 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	531 391 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
352 242 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	522 342 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	532 392 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
353 243 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	523 343 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	533 393 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
354 244 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	524 344 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	534 394 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
355 245 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	525 345 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	535 395 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
356 246 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	526 346 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	536 396 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
357 247 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	527 347 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	537 397 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
358 248 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	528 348 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	538 398 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
359 249 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	529 349 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	539 399 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4
360 250 AAR Corp	40 21 21 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/4	530 350 Advest Corp	3 10 30 30 30 - 1/4	540 400 Baker Corp	4 34 24 24 24 - 1/4

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Managing Director: Daniel J. Callahan III General Managers: John T. Olds Thomas P. Wright

All of these securities having been privately placed in Japan,
this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Republic of Venezuela

\$24,800,000

7.20% External Dollar/Deutsche Mark

Sinking Fund Notes due December 1, 1982

This financing has been arranged by

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

in cooperation with

Commerzbank

Aktiengesellschaft

The notes have been purchased by

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The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

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(d) A.I.L. Growth Fund	\$79.00	(w) Int'l Income Fund	\$21.85
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd.	\$21.85
(d) Am. Overseas Fd.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. II	\$21.85
(d) Am. Pacific Fd.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. III	\$21.85
(d) Am. Security Fd.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. IV	\$21.85
(d) Am. World Fd.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. V	\$21.85
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. VI	\$21.85
(d) Asia Fund S.A.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. VII	\$21.85
(d) Australia Fund S.A.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. VIII	\$21.85
(d) Canada Fund S.A.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. IX	\$21.85
(d) Central Europe Fd.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. X	\$21.85
(d) China Fund S.A.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XI	\$21.85
(d) Columbia Fd.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XII	\$21.85
(d) Commonwealth Fd.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XIII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XIV	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XV	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XVI	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XVII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XVIII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XIX	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XX	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXI	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXIII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXIV	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXV	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXVI	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXVII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXVIII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXIX	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXX	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXI	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXIII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXIV	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXV	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXVI	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXVII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXVIII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XXXIX	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XL	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLI	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLIII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLIV	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLV	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLVI	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLVII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLVIII	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. XLIX	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. L	\$21.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$11.87	(w) Int'l Pk. Fd. LI	\$21.85

4s and 5s. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Net

[illegible][illegible]

12%
NK

SA 15 - 220

Week

کری من الاصل

PEANUTS



B.C.



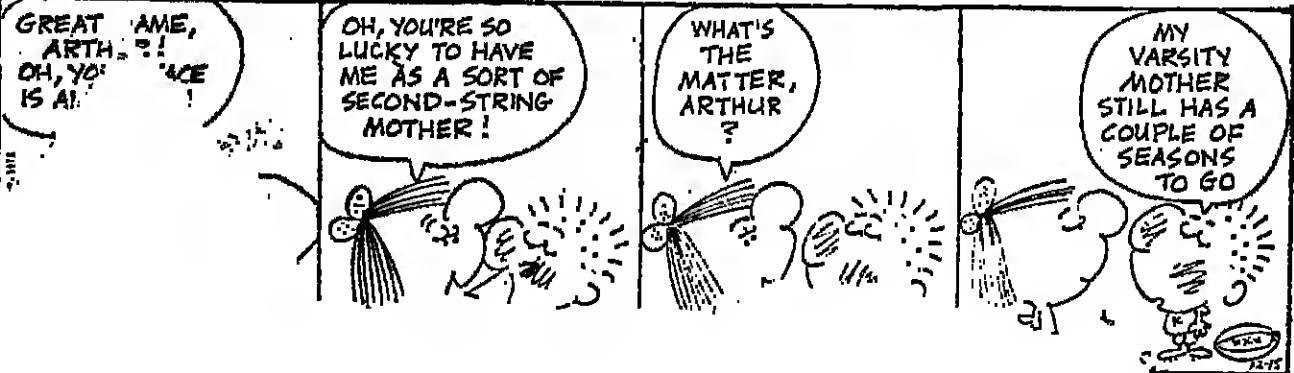
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Over-enthusiastic bidding by North led to a very poor slam contract on the diagramed deal, but the declarer drew a helpful inference about the lay of the cards from West's choice of opening lead.

The North hand was too strong for a jump raise from one to three spades, but the raise to two diamonds forced the bidding to six spades and suggested a grand slam, with no encouragement from his partner after the opening bid. A possible course was to jump shift to three diamonds and follow with a bid of four spades, leaving South to make a move toward slam if he so desired.

West naturally shrank from leading a king, and would indeed have given the declarer an easy task if he had led a minor suit. He led a trump, from which South correctly concluded that the other leads were distasteful. If South

were to make 12 tricks, the heart finesse had to succeed, so he won the first trick in his hand and immediately led to the queen.

When this succeeded, South's chances had improved. On the assumption that West held the three missing kings, South then entered his hand with a trump lead to play a small diamond. West played low, and dummy's nine was taken by East with the jack.

East returned a heart on which South threw a club, and won in dummy with the ace. Dummy's remaining heart was ruffed, and the remaining low diamond was led, allowing for the possibility that West had begun with a doubleton king. When West played low, the ten was successfully finessed.

South's contract was home if the diamonds divided evenly. And he could and did provide for the possibility that West held the king-eight of diamonds together with the club king. He cashed the club ace, and followed with all his trumps. On the last trump, West had either to abandon his club guard, or discard. The club king and permit the queen to make the 12th trick for the declarer.

NORTH	
♠ Q983	
♥ A Q 5	
♦ A 10 9 3	
♣ A 3	
WEST	
♠ 6 2	
♥ K 10 7	
♦ K 8 7 5	
♣ K 10 6 2	
EAST	
♠ 10	
♥ 3 8 6 4 3 2	
♦ J 6	
♣ J 9 7 5	
SOUTH (D)	
♠ A K J 7 5 4	
♥ 9	
♦ Q 4 2	
♣ Q 8 4	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

THE	REACT	MAMA
RUDE	ERROR	ELAN
OVER	WIND	ERLAND
WART	DOSS	SABINE
EN	SNARE	APITA
SE	ODIL	GRASS
ORLE	NEONS	ATTIA
PLASTERED	SNEAK	
SEN	ROMS	GAD
RIIPS	SARAGAT	
SIDUCH	SINGULAR	
DISNEYLAND	LAIR	
ARTHYING	EDDY	
KEEN	EMBER	TENS

'S THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE VAMPIRE OF CURITIR AND OTHER STORIES

By Dalton Trevisan. Translated from the Portuguese by Rabassa. Knopf, 268 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS is the first appearance in English at least in book form, of work by a Brazilian writer who promises on the strength of his contents to be a major figure. He is already a writer of power though his range in this volume is not wide. He is a man who keeps probing the same open wound, exposing what has gone rotten, gangrenous, foul. But though we witness every time he touches an exposed nerve, he holds us with singular fascination.

The subject matter may be repellent but his art is hypnotic. In tone and mood, he is bleak and severe, reminiscent a little of Sherwood Anderson's "Winesburg, Ohio," and of Giovanni Verga in his realistic earthiness.

Gregory Rabassa, whose translations are flawless, a fact apparent even to one not at home in Portuguese, suggests as an influence the work of Machado de Assis, in whose writings there was a revival of interest a while back. But I suspect that Trevisan is essentially himself. His style is compact and taut to an extreme. There are 44 stories in this medium-sized volume. His facts and changes of locale or time are subtle and done with a minimum of technical maneuvering. The reader must match the author's concentration.

Trevisan can be as noncommittal in tone and as emotionally objective as a police blotter. "The Spy" is simply a report on a brief history of a child brought by her father to a kind of orphanage that also takes in old mad folk. The youngsters not only have to make sense of their own lives but also of those of their crazed companions. Because of cold, insufficient food, lack of care and plain misery, the child dies. The father, told about the death on his next visit, remains to wonder what it must have been like for the child to die alone and away from home.

But by using these extremes of abandoned childhood and mad old age, Trevisan has fashioned a story graphic in texture and heartbreaking in effect.

He has marked out for his territory his home town of Curitiba, which Rabassa tells us, is a walled city and the center of a large coffee-producing area. But to Trevisan it is a place of moral decay and human dissolution. Social responsibilities are reduced to animal-like levels. Men beat and abandon their wives and children or are indifferently unfaithful. Women cuckold their husbands, and every meeting of a boy and girl becomes a sexual encounter, in which, incidentally, someone always gets hurt.

"Death on the Square" is the sordid story of Jonas's ruin. He cannot refrain from gambling, his wife from philandering. But slowly their cheap melodrama

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Type of hanger
- homo
- Words by Caesar
- Harness strap
- Ground grain
- Refusals
- Eisenhower items
- Propound
- Pilaster
- Forty-card game
- Spanish hero (— when)

DOWN

- Stride
- Troika
- Wipers
- Head item
- Sulk
- Correct
- Solo item (— best)

50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 425 450 475 500 525 550 575 600 625 650 675 700 725 750 775 800 825 850 875 900 925 950 975 1000